THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,865—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 9-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th "	CHINA	8000	MALOJA	12500
13th "	SALSETTE	6000		
22nd "	EGYPT	8000		
1st. March	MOREA	11000		
8th "	PERSIA	8000		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	†ARCADIA	7000		
22nd "	MANTUA	11000		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000		
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000		
19th "	MALOJA	12500		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
To London	" 627 or " 523	" 940-8 or 782

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb 1913
Semiramis	3399	P. Pavisich	16th Feb. "
Gabions	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st Mar. "
Habsburg	3379	E. Scherich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Semiramis	3399	P. Pavisich	16th April "
Gabions	8000	G. Gillhuber	1st May "
Habsburg	3379	E. Scherich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneeker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6046	F. A. Lova	28th Mar.
Austria	7583	G. Raicich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back. " 908 to 1088*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back.., " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. " 683 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste to Venice and back... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. " 832 to 936*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nizionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7583	D. Cosulich	6th Feb. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Dwarka	1695	Friday 31st Jan.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lioga	2185	Mon. 3rd Feb.	11 a.m.	* P.D. & C.M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 6th Feb.	9 a.m.	† C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebander, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Dumra", 1695 tons, on Thursday, 6th Feb., calling at Muscat, Busaire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barjora", 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 30th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3353	Thursday, 6th February.
*Pentakota	3418	" 20th "
†Pundua	3305	" 6th March.

†Calls at Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A steamer on or about 1st February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

30th January, 1913.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 "
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5566	15 "	.....
City of Athens	5594	.....	18 "
City of Vienna	4672	.....	26 "
City of Marseilles	8800	.....	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6375	16 "	14 "
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 "
†City of Agra	4808	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 "	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 "
City of York	7810	.....	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	13 June
City of London	9030	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† These are "B" class steamers.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Most of the large Passenger Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The First Class fare includes Free Passage by B. I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. E.I. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

DACTYLIOMANCY.

When the art of writing was unknown, it was commonly the custom for men to wear rings on which some distinguishing sign was engraved so that by using it as a seal, the owner would give proof of authenticity to letters or other documents. About the fifteenth or sixteenth centuries, signet rings engraved with a badge or trade mark were much used by merchants, and the ring itself was often sent by a trusty bearer as the proof of the genuineness of a bill of demand. The celebrated ring given to Essex by Queen Elizabeth was meant to be used for a similar purpose. For the purpose of this advertisement, however we are interested in and ask for your interest in the rings in use to-day. Rings creating social concern, pleasures, happiness, such as Engagement and Marriage Rings, and the wearing of rings which foretell future events and in which also it is possible to discover secrets undisclosed by speech.

A ring, worn on the forefinger of the right hand, indicates a haughty bold and overbearing spirit.

A ring on the long finger of the same hand, prudence, dignity and discretion.

A ring on the third finger of the right hand, the bestowal of very strong love and affection.

On the little finger a masterful spirit.

If a ring is worn on the forefinger of the left hand it indicates that the lady or gentleman is willing to marry.

A ring worn on the long finger of the left hand is a sign that the lady or gentleman is engaged.

The third finger is the marriage finger the giving and wearing of a ringe being a sign that the giver has endowed the person who received it with all the power he himself possesses, and the woman who has the ring could issue commands as her husband, and is in every way his representative.

If a lady or gentleman has no desire to marry, a ring is worn on the little finger of the left hand.

Jewelled Rings also contain sentiments which read by means of the first letter of the stones with which they are set as

Lapis lazuli, Opal, Vorde antique, Emerald, Marcasite Emerald,
Diamond Emerald, Amethyst Ruby, Emerald Sapphire Topaz.

Thumb Rings were worn in the fourteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Falstaff boasts that in his youth he was slender enough to creep into any Alderman's ring. The thumbs have always, however, been considered by Philosophers as being too busy to set apart for the purpose of any honour in dactyliomancy.

FOR

JEWELLED FINGER RINGS IN EVERY FANCY

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, vertibings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa; LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TREACHER & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yiotio

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Ootram Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised.	Rbls.	55,000,000
do. subscribed.	"	45,000,000
		100,000,000 = say £4,745,000
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds..	Rbls.	23,300,000 = say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakoa	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Jalcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all description of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGES, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Pukot
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Kiang	Seremban
Centoa	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dairy)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	"	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	"	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charge particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP	£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA THE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£	29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS		13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE		1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED		8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

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REDUCED RATES.

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RESULTS FOR 1911.

Policies Issued	...6,551 for	3¼ Crores of	Rupees
New Premiums (1911)	... 16	Lakhs	"
Annual Income	...	2½ Crores	"
Assets	 16	"	"
Total Payments under Policies	42	"	"
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910	... 66	Lakhs	"

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

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the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

UNDER RULE 6 of the House Tax Rules, notice is hereby given that the Assessment Book for the year 1913-14 of all Buildings liable to Taxation is now ready and may be inspected at the Municipal Office, Bandra, during office hours on any working day.

All complaints against the Assessment must be made in writing to the Finance Committee and addressed to the Chief Officer, on or before the 27th day of February, 1913.

CHIEF OFFICER,
Bandra Municipality.

Bombay, 27th January, 1913.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to announce to our numerous Customers and the Public in General that, for better accommodation, we have REMOVED from 20 Esplanade Road, to 117-125 ESPLANADE ROAD, at the entrance of Meadow Street, where our business will be carried on from this day.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS, GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
IMPORTERS OF GREEK WINES AND BRANDIES.
117-125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the AKOLA and MID INDIA SPINNING WEAVING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Order of the High Court of Justice, dated the 18th day of January, 1913, confirming the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the abovenamed Company, from Rs. 7,50,000 to Rs. 1,46,700 and the minute (approved by the Court), showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act were registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, on the 24th day of January, 1913. And further take notice that the said minute is in the words and figures following :—

"The Capital of the Akola and Mid India "Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Com- "pany, Limited, henceforth is Rs. 1,46,700 "divided into 1,457 Shares of Rs. 100 each, "instead of the Original Capital of Rs. 7,50,000 "divided into 1,500 Shares of Rs. 500 each. "At the time of the Registration of this "minute the sum of Rs. 100 has been and is "to be deemed paid up on each of the said "Shares."

Dated this 28th day of January, 1913.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the Company.

WARNING.

INFRINGEMENTS of my CAMEL LABEL used on Brandy exported by me to India, having been brought under my notice, I have to give notice that I am the owner of a Camel device as applied to Brandy, and have used such device as my trade mark in British India for many years past.

Any wrongful use of my said device of the Camel, or of the word "CAMEL," in respect of Brandy will be restrained as the law directs.

Information on the subject may be sent to me to Bordeaux, France, or to Messrs. John A. GIBBONS and Co., International Patent and trade mark offices 38 Great Tower Street, London, E. C.

F. H. BROWN,
33 Cours du Pave des Chartrons,
BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

Messrs. D. P. BATHA and Co.,
Agents,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be HELD at the Postmaster-General's Office, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1913, at 10 A.M., for twenty appointments, as probationers in the European and Eurasian portion of the signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department in the Bombay Circle. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20, and applications accompanied by certificates of Birth and Good Conduct in original, must be made on or before SATURDAY, the 15th February, 1913, to the Postmaster-General Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding the subject for examination and pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Department. Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem, while under training, and after passing a satisfactory examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists.

H. M. FFINCH,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

GWALIOR SPRING MEETING.

OWNERS and TRAINERS are REMINDED that first entries CLOSE 10th February, 1913. The following Reductions in Entrance Fees have been sanctioned.

For all Races of advertised value Rs. 500 to the Winner.

FIRST ENTRY.—10th February, 1913 ... Rs. 10
FINAL ENTRY.—10th March, 1913, when Races will close ... ... Rs. 30

With Rs. 10 more, if not struck out by 5 p.m., the day before the Race.

For all Races of advertised value Rs. 1,000 to the winner.

FIRST ENTRY.—10th February, 1913, ... Rs. 15
FINAL ENTRY.—10th March, 1913, when Races will close ... ... Rs. 50

With Rs. 15 more, if not struck out by 5 p.m., the day before the Race.

For all Races of advertised value Rs. 1,500 or over, to the Winner.

FIRST ENTRY.—10th February, 1913 Rs. 30
FINAL ENTRY.—10th March, 1913, when Races will close ... ... Rs. 50

With Rs 20 more, if not struck out by 5 p. m. the day before the Race.

In addition to Hotel. Two camps will be pitched for the accommodation of visitors. The Honorary Secretary will be obliged if owners and intending visitors will give him early notice of what stabling and accomodation they will require, to enable him to make necessary arrangements. All communications to be addressed to. THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Gwalior Races. Race Office, Gwalior

HOUSE, Bazar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG, SINGAPORE and PENANG, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 29th instant, and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 8th Proximo.

No survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the Landing Shed.

G. FERRERO,
Agent.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SEA-BORNE COAL.

THE Agent is prepared to receive up to 1 o'clock on the afternoon of 6th February, 1913, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, Tenders for the supply of 7,000 tons of any class of Coal for use in locomotives to be delivered overside Steamer in Bombay Harbour, as early as possible.

The Coal must be of the best quality, either hand-picked or screened and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Westhered" Coal will not be accepted.

Forms of Tender, specification, etc., may be obtained from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on payment of 8 annas per copy.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Secretary.

Agent's Office, G. I. P. Ry.,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay,
29th January, 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, 1913, for the SUPPLY of CARTS and BULLOCKS, for (a) one year from 1st March, 1913 to 28th February, 1914, and for (b) three years from 1st March, 1913 to 29th February, 1916.

2. Form of Tender and contract may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The tenderers will have to lodge deposits as shown below :—

For One Year.		For Three Years.		Current Year's Rates.
Amount to be deposited with the tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of tender.	Amount to be deposited with the tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of tender.	These rates are for three years.
Rs. 2,000	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 1-8-0 per day for every pair of bullocks with yoke-bands, ropes and one adult driver. Re. 1-11-0 per day for every cart with one pair of bullocks, yokebands, ropes and one adult driver. Re. 1 per day for every single bullock with yoke-band, rope and one adult driver.

4. The current year's contract rates for the above-mentioned supplies are shown in the last column of the foregoing statement.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., A.M. I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 28th January, 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.

SALE of the whole of the stock-in-trade and good will of the firm of Messrs. Beynon and Co. of Esplanade Road, (next to Dr. D. M. Dustoor), Malabar Hill, (near three Batty), and at Colaba (opposite the Sanitarium.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instructions from the Mortgagee in possession and on account and at risk of the Mortgagor Gasper Almada, an adjudged Insolvent, who was trading under the name and style of Beynon and Co., at the Esplanade Road, Fort, Malabar Hill and at Colaba, sell by Public Auction, This Day THURSDAY the 30th day of January, 1913, at 3 p. m. (S.T.) the whole of the stock-in-trade of the said, shops as a going concern including chemicals, drugs, patent medicines, essences of known makes, hair and other preparation, toilet requisites, surgical instruments and apparatus, medical appliances, foraitire, and all other stock, belonging to the said firm and now in the said shops and in possession of the mortgagee.

The sale of all the shops will take place at the premises at Esplanade Road, on the above day and the whole of the stock-in-trade of all the shops in one lot as a going concern or of each shop in one lot as a going concern will be put up for sale as may be determined at the time of the sale.

List of the stock and the conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

Also by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Gaspal Almada, the said insolvent, on the abovementioned day, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises as above, at Esplanade Road.

The good will of the said firm of Messrs. Beynon and Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1913.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35 Marine Lines, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT,

Victor Hugo's

IMMORTAL MASTERPIECE.

LES MISERABLES

First of Four Epochs in Two Parts.

THE SLEEPING-CAR MAN

WIFFLES IN THE LEADING ROLE.

THE EXCELSIOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, at 10 P.M.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES

LORD and LADY SYDENHAM.

The proceeds of the Entertainment WILL BE In aid of the General work of the SALVATION ARMY.

LES MISERABLES

FIRST EPOCH.

THE SLEEPING-CAR MAN.

PRICES AS USUAL.

STOP PRESS!!!

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON

AND

MR. JAMES Mc GRATH

Have graciously consented to appear in A SELECTED PROGRAMME IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND.

FAREWELL CONCERT

OF

THE FAMOUS RUSSIANS

LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL

CHERNIAVSKY

VIOLIN, PIANO, CELLO

Said by Prof. AUER to be "THE GREATEST LIVING TRIO" OF INSTRUMENTALISTS.

TOWN HALL.

ONLY ON

SATURDAY, 8TH FEB., 1913.

RESERVED AND NUMBERED SEATS, Rs. 5 and 3.

Admission, Rs. 2.

Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

By Arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN.

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

Will be performed by BOMBAY AMATEURS,

Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. LORD SYDENHAM,

in aid of the LADY CLARKE LEAGUE OF MERCY ENDOWMENT FUND,

on

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY

31st JAN., FEB. 1st, 3rd & 4th.

By kind permission H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND will form the Orchestra.

RESERVED and NUMBERED SEATS, STALLS, Rs. 5.

DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 4, 3, and 2.

BOXES 30, 25, 20 and 15.

Gallery (unreserved) Re. 1.

PLEASE NOTE :—That Tickets issued for Jan. 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th, will not admit to the forthcoming performances, but must be exchanged at ROSE'S. The previous plans are cancelled.

Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAIDANIA.

Owing to sudden indisposition and under Medical advice

MISS

GAUHAR JAN

had to POSTPONE her CONCERT last night.

Tickets for last night's Performance will be available for the Concert on

SUNDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, at 9-30.

or if desired the cost will be refunded.

Reserved Seats Rs. 5 and Rs. 3; Unreserved Rs. 2.

Special Seats for Purdah Ladies...Rs. 10.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!! at 9-30.

SKATING

CALICO

CARNIVAL.

Costumes should as far as possible be composed of cotton material.

Admission to Garden & Carnival As. 8. Sakates Re. 1, extra.

Friday, 31st January.

HOUSTON

The World's Greatest Magician.

HOUSTON

The Wonder Worker.

FOR THAT NIGHT ONLY.

Admission to Garden and Entertainment **Eight Annas.**

SATURDAY, 1ST FEBRUARY, at 9-30.

MASSED CAVALRY BANDS.

7th DRAGOON GUARDS,
14th. KING'S HUSSARS,
combined with the Drum & Pipe Band of the
SHERWOOD FORESTERS.

Admission to Garden As. 8.
Admission to Main Gate now reduced to As. 2.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb. 20th. For prospectus and particulars apply PROF. O.V. MULLER, M. A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES, (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YEOMAN OF THE GUARD.—VOCAL SCORE (Music and words) of this Comic Opera which will be performed by Bombay Amateurs may be obtained at Rs. 3-12 per copy at MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery etc.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marbie, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Sapee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT BATTLE PICTURE EVER SEEN

EDISON'S GREAT HISTORICAL FILM,

BATTLE OF BALACLAVA,

OR

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

The Event that made "ALL THE WORLD WONDER"

Shown in a Series of Splendid Pictures.

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME :—

1. THE WOULD BE DOG TRAINER..... (Comic.)
2. CAGLIOSTRO..... (Coloured romance.)
3. CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.....
4. FOOLSHEAD SHOOTING..... (Comic.)
5. ON TIME FOR BUSINESS..... (Comic.)

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, HALF PRICES.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

THE PERIL OF THE ORIENT.

The abiding peril of the orient is FEVER and its attendant dangers.
At the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA,
take Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills,
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

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CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

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CODES : OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN. LONDON. ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Laws, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the I. P. Mission High School, Ahmedabad, a GRADUATE, able to teach Science and English subjects. Initial salary Rs. 60 or more according to qualifications and experience. Apply, with copies of testimonials, on or before 15th February, to the MANAGER.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN or LADY TYPIST, with Shorthand knowledge if possible. Job permanent and decent salary to capable candidate. Apply sharp by letter only with copies of your testimonials and salary required. Box No. 258, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, by the Officers' Mess, the Connaught Rangers, a first rate KHANSAMAH. Apply, enclosing copies of testimonials, and a banker's or other guarantee of solvency (which will be treated as strictly confidential) to MESS PRESIDENT, Ferozepore.

THREE SHORTHAND WRITERS, on Rs. 150 each per mensem, are required from 1st March, 1913, in the Legal Department, Secretariat, Bombay for reporting the Proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council, and for other Shorthand and Typing work. Candidates for the posts, should apply as soon as possible to the Undersigned, stating their speed and also their age and qualifications and forwarding copies of testimonials from their previous employers.

P. E. PERCIVAL,
Secretary to Government.
Legal Department.
Secretariat, 27th January, 1913.

WANTED, by a young Englishman, BEDROOM with use of sitting Room, with full Board, near the Cooperage or Apollo Bunder. Private family preferred. To occupy from March 1st onwards. Write with full particulars, stating inclusive charge to Box No. 121, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

DURRIES, DURRIES, DURRIES.

FROM THIS FACTORY are matchless in strength, durability and colour, in spite of which moderate rates are guaranteed before buying elsewhere, write a card to-day for patterns.

THE BHAGWAN TENT FACTORY, AGRA, U.P.
(Branch Delhi, Tel. Tents.)

TOURING OFFICER'S TENT.

RECENTLY been invented by us, is so constructed as to suit in all respects, the Touring Officers and hunters. It is the lightest double fly tent, ever invented, 7ft. by 6ft., with a bath-room, ventilator, pockets, etc. Price Rs. 45 only. Full particulars on application to the

BHAGWAN TENT FACTORY Agra, U. P.
(Branch Delhi) Tel. Tents.

FOR SALE.

A COMFORTABLE VIS-A-VIS VICTORIA recently done up tyres in good order, additional hood for front seat, fitted for single or double harness. Price Rs. 650.

Also a set of double Cawnpore-English plated harness, cost Rs. 100 in July, 1912. Price Rs. 80 or offer.

Also a rubber-tyred buggy partly English built, suitable for 14-15 hand horse, sound but needs doing up, Price Rs. 350.

Also a sweet-toned piano (Marcks) in good order, Rs. 300, or offer.

Apply to R. D. PRIOR, Poona, or to Messrs. JAFFER JUSSUFF, East Street, Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage, nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for

"GOLF" rand PILSENER BEER,

The Lightest Beverage Obtainable Retail from

Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when previous treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO., CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1913, at 5 p. m. (S. T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 480—484, case No. 29, Memonwada Road.

Building Street Nos. 15, 20, 21, 26, Case No. 407, Nishanpada Road, and Tandel Street.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 30th January, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Girgaum and Worlee.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, the firstly hereunder described property and the secondly and thirdly hereunder described property in two separate lots, on TUESDAY, the 11th proximo, and the fourthly hereunder described property in one lot on FRIDAY, the 12th proximo at 4-30 p. m., each day, at the respective premises under instructions of Mr. Nagindas Manmohandas and Bai Nandu, wife of the said Nagindas Manmohandas, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Janardnan Crushnaji, the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees, under an indeature of mortgage, dated the 5th day of July, 1910, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. I.

ALL that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Church, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 92 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2214, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Texes under D. Ward Nos. 385—386 and Street Nos. 17-18 and which said premises are bounded as follows:— that is to say on or towards the east by the passage of the Oart, on the west by the oart of A. G. D Ga, on the north by the moiety of the passage, and the house of Atmaram Dhunji, and on the south by the house of Hariba Crushnaji.

LOT NO 2.

Firstly—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, in the town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 159-3-9 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No., 267, New No. 1846, Old Survey Nos. 547-574, New Survey No 7890 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay Municipality under D. Ward No. 363 and Street No. 16, 1st Bhatwadi and which said premises are bounded on or towards the wast by the passage of the oart, on or towards the test by the oart of Sluoia Santtano, on or towards the north by the house of Luxmon Ramji, on or towards the south by the house of Ramabai, wife of Bhai.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 35 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2214, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No 384, Street N. 16 and which said premises are bounded on the east by the compound of the house of Ganesh Ramji, on the west and north by the passage of the Oart, and on the south by the rear part of the house comprised in Lot No. 2.

Lot No. 3.

All that pieces or parcel of Batty ground situate at Worlee, near Sluoio in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,283 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collectors Old No. 303, New No. 12323 and 2 New Survey No. 3043—and which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the water passage, on or towards the west by the footpath, on or towards the west by the Batty ground of DhonduNakwa, on the south by the Batty ground of Rowji Wasudeo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, High Court, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned at their rooms.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Dady Seth Agiary Street.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 18th proximo, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Chaganlal Walchand and Manilal Chaganlal, of an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 24th day of January, 1911, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Bai Mani, wife of Bhaidas Valabhdas, the following property:—

All that piace or parcel of fazendari land or ground together with the message, tenements or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of the Dady Seth Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the north by Dady Seth Agiary Lane, on or towards the south by the property of Ranchoddas Amthalal, on or towards the east by the property of Choonilal Motilal, on or towards the west by Cavel Street, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3911, Street Nos. 6, 8 and 10, and bear Survey No. 214.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, at Albert Building, Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th January, 1913.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 28] BOMBAY, JAN. 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 3-4	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	89	un	chgd
31-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	90 3-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities...	63 7-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 5-16		1-4
do. 2 months' hence...	28 1-2		1-4
Bar Silver in New York ...	61 1-2		5-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·21	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-2	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
"8 months' sight...	4 3-4	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4 3-8	1-16	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	4 5-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	4 3-4	1-8	

Bar Gold. ... 77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by India and selling.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady—Quiet
Futures ... Steady
Manchester ... Firm with a good demand.
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 ,,
Imports ... 25,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... 6·84+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·80 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June
6·61	6·60	6·60	6·59	6·58
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	—01
				1914
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Jan.-Feb.
6·56	6·53	6·43	6·28	6·15
—01	—01	—02	—01	—02

New York 11 a.m., March 12·31 May. 12·10.
New York official Noon call Mar. 12·30 May. 12·18
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 12·33 May. 12·31

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	32,000
Receipts at ,, last year ...	72,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000
Exports to Continent ...	8,000
Spot Cotton ...	13·15+10

Futures—Month of Mar. 12·40+10
Futures—Month of May. 12·27+2
{ Advanced on favorable cable and on firm New Orleans market.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 7-13 unchgd
Futures month of Mar. ... 12·39+15
Futures month of May. ... 12·37+14
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet generally
Tone Cloths ... Quiet and firm
Weft American "54" ... 12
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 18 1-2
Tone—Yarn—Market Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 12 3-8
Twist "32" W T C... 10 1-2
Twist "32" B ... 11
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 9
Twist "36" W T C... 10 3-4
Twist "36" B ... 11 1-4
Twist "42" ... 12 1-4
Twist American "60" ... 16 7-8
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 1-2
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 22
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...6 23-32
Buyers or sellers ... Nominal.
Months ... Apl.-May
Water Twist American ... 10 5-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 40 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 40 unchgd
Do Months— ... Jan.-Feb.—London—Nominal
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Barlette Russo—62 1-2lb ... Unchanged.
Do. Months— ... .
Australian Wheat.— ... Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 51 1-2+1-2
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 52
Do. Months— ... Apl.-May
Do. Name of Ports.— Antwerp—Sellers
Brown Cawnpore ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 48+1-4
Do. Months— ... March-May
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Value.
Tone—Firm
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 42 3-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Buyers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7 1 3—0 0 6 Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Done and Buyers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 13 1-2 —3-16

RUBBER—
Para Rubber... ... 4s 4—1-1d Jan.-Feb.—Value— Steady.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £68 5-8
Copper Braziers ... £ 83 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 1-4 unchgd

FREIGHTS—
Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canal... 13-6 Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—
"Nantwen."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 1 1-2 +3-4d
Do. Months of Shipment...Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Quieter—Very little business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12s 7 1-2 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ... Feb.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Firmly held but nothing doing.
German beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 10 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers 9 11 3-4—Oct-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Steady, but very quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 0 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Mar-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Only small business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 4 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Jan.—Value.
Tone—Firm.

Java Sugar—Unchanged—Firm—Only small business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [29TH JAN., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
2 Boxes Rs ...	Rs. 3,536	Daresalem	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Jan., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...........	50	58,659
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	51	62,435

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened quiet and unchanged. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance but 3 months' sight bills continue very scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote:—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France ...171 3-4 to 1-2
Do. do Marks ...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...149 1-4
Shanghai ,, ...205 3-4
Japan ,, ...148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 95 3-16 for Cash and the first Settlement and 95 5-16 for the second settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with a small business passing.

We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 95 3 0
1st Settlement ... ,, 95 3 0
2nd ,, ... ,, 95 5 0

BULLION:—

There was another sharp fall of 1-4d. in the price of bar silver in London yesterday both for ready and forward, the quotations now being 28 5-16 and 28 1-2 respectively. The New York market was 5-8 down at 61 1-2. The local market opened at 71 3-16 ex duty for ready and 71 5-8 for the 26th February settlement and has advanced 1-8 during the day, closing as under for all deliveries. A small business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... Rs. 24 0 0
Australian ,, ... ,, 24 0 0
Sovereigns ,, ... ,, 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... ,, 71 5 0
1st Settlement ... ,, 71 12 0
2nd Settlement ... ,, 71 14 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... ,, 80 11 0
1st Settlement ... ,, 81 2 0
2nd Settlement ... ,, 81 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American market closed yesterday with a moderate rise of 10 and 12 points in New York, and 15 and 14 points in New Orleans. The tone of the local market was steadier on opening this morning, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 319; while fine Khamgaon Akola March was quoted Rs. 311 and fine M. G. Bengal March Rs. 277. There has been little enquiry during the day and before receipt of the opener good Broach was done at Rs. 318. At the close the market is steady as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand and prices keep steady.

QUOTATIONS:—
Fine M. G. Broach ... Rs. 330-31 March.
Good M. G. Broach ... Rs. 319 ,,
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat ,, 329-30 ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ,, 326 ,,
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ... ,, 322-23 ,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ,, 318-19 ,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola ... ,, 312 ,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ,, 290 ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ,, 281 ,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ,, 277 ,,
Sawginned Dharwar ... ,, 324 Apl.-May

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—
Opening Tone ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ... 17,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·66	6·65	6·65
+05	+05	+05
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June.-July.
6·64	6·63	6·60
+05	+05	+04
July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·57	6·47	6·30
+04	+04	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is again improving.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 7 15 0 B.T.
Apl-May ... ,, 8 15 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is steady for old crop and firm for new.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May ... Rs. 8 9 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... ,, 7 9 0 B T
Yellow ,, ,, ... ,, 8 4 0 ,,

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 8 0
Mimbara ... ,, 61 0 0
Black Kutni ... ,, 48 8 0
Red Khandwa ... ,, 53 8 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Forward ... Rs. 12 2 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 39 0 0
Forward ... Rs. 35 8 0 B T

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—
Bold ... Rs. 49 8 0
Small ... ,, 48 0 0

WHEAT:—
The market continues steady.
We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 7 6 R T
White Delhi Apl.-May ... ,, 5 10 0 R.T.

SHARES.

There were no share transactions to-day owing to the death of a broker.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	20,662	bales.
Wheat ...	31,325	cwts.
Linseed ...	2,710	,,
Rapeseed ...	324	,,
Gingellyseed ...	30,073	,,
Poppyseed ...	61	,,
Groundnuts...	11,606	,,
Castorseed ...	7,136	,,
Rice ...	6,482	,,
Myrabollams. ...	8,555	,,
Cottonseed ...	17,516	,,
Mowraseed ...	1,011	,,
Gram ...	9,496	,,
Joowar ...	7,572	,,
Maize ...	380	,,
Barley ...	2,379	,,

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 31,000 Bales
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 do.
Exports to Continent ... 8,000 do.
Spot Cotton at New York ... 13·15+10
Future Cotton at New York—Mar.. 12·40+10
Future Cotton at New York—May... 12·27+12.
Tone Market at closing Spot ... Steady
tone Market at closing Futures ... do
General Tone Market opened:—
Firm and advanced on unfavorable cables and commission house buying.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 28.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 12 7-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar. 12·39—15
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May. 12·37—14
Opening tone of Market— Steady
Closing Tone of Market ... do
Total Stock at U S Ports...
Total Stock at Interior Towns
Stock in London ...
} Mississippi weather favourable to crops.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot ... ... Quiet and closed Dull.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... ... Quiet but steady.
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indian ... ... do.
Total Day's Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Sales on spec and export ... 500 do
Total Sales of Surat ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 25,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 1-2
Coconada Ginned—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 9-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 9 13-16
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... 11 1·8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills) ... 11 1·4
Weft 54 American ... 12 5-16
Weft 80 Egyptian ... 16 5-8
Weft 32's ... 14
Twist 36 ... 10 5-8
Twist 42 ... 11 7-8
Twist American 60 ... 15 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ... 17 5-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ... 20 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns— Quiet
Tone of Coarse Yarns— do
Mid American at Liverpool... ... 6·84+3
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.
Jan.-Feb. ... 6·61 unchgd
Feb.-Mar. ... 6·60 do
Mar.-Apr. ... 6·60 do
Apr.-May ... 6·59 do
May-June ... 6·58—1
June-July ... 6·53—1
July-Aug. ... 6·53—1
Aug.-Sep. ... 6·42—2
Sept.-Oct. ... 6·28—1

MANCHESTER, Jan. 28.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—
There is good enquiry in the market but not much business doing.
Demand mainly for Shirting Dhooties.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Apl.-May—Ldn.— 45 3 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) ...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—47 9 Done
Do. La Plata...Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—42 9 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at close } Sellers for
Do. Tendency of the Market } higher prices
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes. Jan.—£25 10 0 ,,
do ...Mar.-Apr.—£24- 5-0 ,,
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Steady
Poppyseed Canal...Jan.-Feb. Antwerp —72 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market t Close— Steady.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship ...Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp 51 3 ,,
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship...Jan.-Feb—Antwerp— Noml
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ... Jan.-Feb— Antwerp— Noml
Do. Tone of Market at close ... Firm
Cotton seed. Bombay parcels ... Jan.-Feb.— Hull—£7-2-6— ,,
Do. Tone of Market at Close... ... Quiet
Gingelly seed. Bombay 15 p.c....Jan.-Feb.— London 62 9
Wheat. Choice white Karachi ...Jan.-Feb.— London—40 4 1-2 ,,
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) —Jan.-Feb.—London 40 1 1-2 ,,
Do. Club No. 2, Jan.-Feb.—London - 40 4 1-2 ,,
Do. Choice white Delhi ... Noml
Do. Tone of Market at Closo ... Firm
Do. South Australian ... No sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. ... do
Do. Red Graded American per central Mar.— ... 7 5

LONDON, Jan. 28.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Jan.—9 7 1-2 —Sellers
German Beetroot. 88 per cent F. O. B. Hamburg ...Feb.—9 8 1-4 —Sellers
,, Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) Jan.-Feb.— 12 8 1-4—Sellers
German Granulated C. and F. India. (double Bags) Feb.-Mar.— 12 9 —Sellers
German Closing Tone Market—Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ..Jan.-Feb.—12 6 3-4 —Sellers
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ...Feb.-Mar.—12 6 3-4 —Sellers
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals...Jan.— 12 4 1-2 — ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market ... Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Jan.-Feb—13 7 1-2— ,,
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags— Feb-Mar.—13 9 — ,,
Do. Closing Tone of Market.—Steady.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	Jan.-Feb.—12 3—
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...	July-Dec.—10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...	Jan.-Feb.—12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi	July-Dec.—10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	Jan.-Feb.—13 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	July-Dec.—11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	Jan.-Feb.—13 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar Bom. or Karachi	—July-Dec.—12
Closing Tone of Market ... } Special Feature ... }	Quiet and unchgd

LONDON, Jan. 28.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	68	12	6
,, Best English Selected ...	76	0	0
,, Braziers... ...	83	0	0
,, Tone of Market ...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter ...	23	10	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	230	0	0
Yellow Metal ...	......		
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1, p.c. F O B L'pool ...	12	5	0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta ...	7	1	3
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta ...	6	18	9
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta ...	8	5	0
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	7	2	6
German Steel Plates F O B Antwerp	6	15	0
Belgium Iron Bar No. 2 ,, ...	6	5	0
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets in box C. I. F. Liverpool ...	0	15	4 1-2
Pig Iron, No. 3 Cleveland... ...	3	5	3
,, ,, No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro ...	......		
,, ,, Gartsherrie ...	......		
Lead Pig English... ...	17	2	6
Tone of Steel Market ...	Quiet		
Silver, Spot ...	28 5-16		
,, 2 months hence ...	28 1-2		
,, Tone of Market—	Quiet—India Selling		

LONDON, Jan. 28.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 28 5-16
Silver 2 months ... 28 1-2
,, Closing Tone of Market— Quiet
,, Tendency, etc, of the Market—India Selling
Rentes 3 per cent ... £ 88 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... £ 74 3-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent ... £ 90 3-4
Sterling loan ... £ 90 3-4
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ... £ 77
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... £ 63 7-8
Bar Gold per oz ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market— Steady
Closing ,, ,, — Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount is 5 per cent
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight. 1 3 29-32
London at Paris Fcs ... 25·21
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... 20·48 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) dols ... 4 87 5-8
Interest day to day loans ... 4·1-4
,, 7 days Market loans ... 4 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months sight. 4 11-16
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ,, 4 5-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... 5 1·8
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 5

LONDON, Jan' 28.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

General Tone of Market—
Strong and market advancing for fine, but coarse qualities firm. Skin wools firm and prices 1-4 to 1-2 higher 20 makers firm.

RUBBER.

Fine Hard Para Rubber—Jan.-Feb.—4 4 Sellers
General Tone of Market ... ... Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... Steady.
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Futures.		Latest closing	To-days opening.
Jan.-Feb.	...	6·61	6·64
Feb -Mar.	...	6·60	6·63
Mar -Apl.	...	6·60	6·63
Apl.-May	...	6·59	6·62
May-June	...	6·58	6·61
June-July	...	6·56	6·59
July-Aug.	...	6·53	6·56
Aug.-Sept.	...	6·42	6·45
Sept.-Oct.	...	6·28	6·30

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 28.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—95 pieces teakwood planks, Mc Kenzies Saw Mills; 6,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts mussoon, Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—80 tons oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co; 15 bales hides, N Kassam; 100 bales hemp, R Muncherji; 659 cwts oil cakes, M Henry and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,280 cwts linseed, F F Campbell and Co; 4 bales hides, A Visram.

FOR LONDON.

China s—5,000 cwts bonemeal, Hallinghurst and Co; 30 cwts cattle fish, E Mahomed; 20 bales hemp, V Naranjee.

Mystic s—100 bales hemp, R Muncherji, 1,305 bales hemp H Govindjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—3001 cwts groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 21 cwts ajwonseed Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Ellaline s—3,920 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co., Errington court s—3,412 cwts cotton seed, A Khimji; 1,004 cwts cottonseed, E Oomersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rochdale s—2,000 tons manganese ore, and 184 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 110 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, and 3,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 200 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 100 cwts gum. M Jaferbhoy; 6,000 cwts gingellyseed K Devchand and Co.

Colaba s—1,500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 4,000 cwts barley, 4,719 cwts groundnuts, 8,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 8320 cwts crushed bones R Kaderbhoy.

Errington Court s—6,000 cwts gingeilyseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Benin s—150 tons manganese ore, The Centra India Mining Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mystic s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1500 tons manganese ore Killick Nicon and Co. 100 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Clan Lindsay s—300 cwts cattle horns, E Mahomed

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—3 bales cotton a Blascheck and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1913.

100. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be held to-day Thursday, the 30th instant at 7 p. m. at Head-quarters, Council Road.

101. Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 1st to 8th February 1913.

Conveyance.—On Saturday the 1st February, Special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 3rd to 8th February.)

From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

From Colaba to Santa Cruz Reserved carriages will be in front, and from Santa Cruz to Colaba in the rear of trains.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade, and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 31st instant and open in Camp on the 1st February.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on application at Head-Quarters.

102. Church Parades.—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp on Sunday the 2nd February will be as under:—

Roman Catholic 9 a.m.
Church of England 11 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform Side arms only.

103. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion in "K" Company:—

No. 6487 Corpl. G. Meyors to be Sergeant.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th Jan., 1913.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits daily at 7-15 a.m.
2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end.

Train leaves Church Gate Station, Saturday after noon 3-10 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

3. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon the 22nd February and closes with the Divisional Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning the 10th March 1913.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut. Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LUCAS—January 25, at Roselawn, Lahore, Rev. and Mrs. E. D. Lucas, a son.

DEATH.

PORTER—January 14, at Secunderabad, from pneumonia, following an operation, Margaret, wife of Major F. J. W. Porter, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, Society's Rooms, 6-15 p.m.
"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
Parasbramrao's Circus near Phul Gully, 9-30 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim: "In building a fortune the hardest work is laying the foundation."—"Philadelphia Telegraph."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 17th instant left Aden at 1 a.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail ...	12-35	19-1.
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail ...	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail ...	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail ...	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) ...	......	12-0

ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN—Ramji Khetsey (22) and Deoji Hariram (18) were admitted into the G. T. Hospital for treatment of injuries received while working in a godown at Frere-road. They were moving some bags of rice, when a stack of thirty bags fell on them.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members and their friends will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo-street, 6-15 p. m. when a paper will be read "On the Wood destroying Termites of India," by Rev. J. Assmuth, S. J.

MILL ACCIDENT:—An accident occurred in the Standard Mill on Tuesday as a result of which Luxman Rameya, a Hindu labourer, sustained severe injuries in his arm. The man was repairing a loom, when another labourer, not seeing him, set the machine in motion, with the result, that Luxam's right arm was caught in a wheel. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

ST. VINCENT'S SOCIETY (Kalbadevi Conference).—The Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which was established on the 18th February 1863 by that venerable Missionary, the late Dr. Leo Meurin, intends to celebrate its Golden Jubilee on Sunday next in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope. The celebration will be marked by the blessing of a statue of the saint, which will be placed alongside the communion rails. The service will begin at 6 p.m. There will be a sermon by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Te Deum and solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

GARDEN FETE.—Mrs. Peirse, wife of H.E. Admiral Peirse, Naval Commander-in-Chief, has kindly consented to open the "Al Fresco" Fete at the Cama Hospital, Cruickshank Road, Fort, on Saturday next, at 4-30 p.m. The grounds will be illuminated and will be open till 8 p.m. The Band of the 1st. B.B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play, and there are numerous attractive shows: notably, an open-air play and concert, ring throwing and hat trimming competitions, children's fete refreshments, etc. Admission, 8 annas. The proceeds are for the Girls' Friendly Society.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CHERNIAVSKI RECITALS.

The usual infant prodigy is at times something of a bore to say the least of it, but in these three young Russians who recently paid such a successful visit to Bombay, we have mature artists with phenomenal technique and wonderful musical conception. For a boy of 18 years of age to play such cello solos as "Hungarian Rhapsody" (Litzt-Popper) and "Gavotte," (Popper) in a finished manner, and in fact (to quote a most able critic) "with an aplomb that the great German himself could not have excelled" should be quite sufficient to convince all music lovers that here is a recital that should on no account be overlooked. Then there is the violinist, Leo Cherniavski, who is spoken of as possessing technical ability of an extraordinary degree, and what is so very much more important is a great wealth of musical insight. To again quote the critic, "I had listened to Marie Hall and Kubelik coldly critical, unmoved, but this boy's playing swept me off my feet, and swirled me along the flood of his passion whithersoever he would." The pianist, Jan Cherniavski is also spoken of as being wonderfully gifted, his technique being of an astounding brilliancy. To hear these three young artists in trio work is something to be remembered and will amply repay anyone who attends the farewell Concert on February 8.

MAIDANIA.

The concert which was to have given by Miss Gauhar Jan last night at Maidania, had to be unexpectedly postponed owing to her having developed a bad cold, which prevented her, under medical advice, from making a public appearance. This caused great disappointment to several hundred persons who had booked seats, but it was unavoidable, and, in offering to refund the cost of the tickets or make them available for Miss Gauhar Jan's next concert on Sunday, the management have done everything possible under the circumstances.

To-night there is to be a Skating Calico Carnival. The carnivals last year seem to have been more successful than those hitherto attempted this season, but the management are now commencing a scheme to popularize these; and, if the same success accrues as has crowned their efforts in other direction, we have some enjoyable and merry evenings in front of us on the Skating Rink.

On Friday the great Houston is billed to appear for one night only. Many who saw him during his previous short season in Bombay will welcome his return.

On Saturday the Massed Cavalry Band performance is billed, and, to judge by the success of the last event of this nature, the public should arrive early to secure seats, as last time the unusual cry for Bombay, of standing room only, had to be announced.

SORE THROATS: Their Cure and Prevention.

Everyone who suffers from Sore Throat should at once procure a supply of Wulfing's Formamint.

This pleasant-tasting, harmless tablet gives immediate relief from the pain of Sore Throat; cures it rapidly; prevents further attacks; and safeguards the user against catching other infectious diseases like Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc.

"I find Formamint Tablets are all that you say they are," writes Lord Kingsale. "I always carry a goodly number of them in my pocket, and have recommended them to many friends."

Lord Glantawe writes:—"I have been using Formamint for Sore Throat with most satisfactory results."

The Bishop of Bath and Wells writes:—"Wulfing's Formamint is a remedy and preventive, the value of which is appreciated in this house."

Signor Caruso, the world-famous tenor, writes:—"I have found Wulfing's Formamint Tablets very beneficial to the throat and pleasant to the taste."

WULFING'S FORMAMINT, The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet.

The ex-Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P.; Lord Justice Buckley; Major-General Sir Ivor Herbert, Bart., C.B., M.P.; Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; and Queen Alexandra's confidential secretary, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, are regular users of Formamint, besides hundreds of other celebrities who have testified to its value in letters no less enthusiastic than those just quoted.

Furthermore, over seven thousand doctors have written in praise of Formamint, as being the simplest and most efficacious method of destroying, in the mouth and throat, the germ growths which are the cause of Sore Throat and other infectious diseases.

To give one striking instance, the Physician to the Court of H.I.M. the Emperor of Austria and the Private Physician to the Heir-Presumptive, Dr. Kuhn, writes:—"I have prescribed Formamint Tablets to many patients, and always with the very best and promptest results. They have proved themselves surprisingly efficacious in cases of Tonsillitis and bad breath, as well as a reliable preventive, especially in Tonsillitis."

The coupon printed below will bring you, if you mail it at once, a Free Copy of a valuable handbook, written by a London Physician. But only a limited number of copies are available for free distribution, and there is sure to be a quick demand for these. To protect yourself against disappointment, you should mail this coupon at once and thus make sure of securing your copy. Wulfing's Formamint can be purchased at all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of 50 tablets. Insist on the genuine Formamint, and refuse worthless substitutes.

FREE HANDBOOK.

Please send me a Free Copy of "Hints on Sore Throat."

Name..............................
Address..............................
....

A. Wulfing & Co. (of London),
F. 9/151 Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Introduce the simple, quick, and easy method of home baking with "PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR" The SURE raising powder into your home. Cakes and scones raised with "Paisley Flour" turn out so light and well raised that they can be eaten hot and fragrant as they come from the oven.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair pressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY. No. 2.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FOR
Strength and Blood use the pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies.

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905. Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities.*

	Per Bottle Rs. a.
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.	
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 14
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 8
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2 11
Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
,, ,, White do do	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry...	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Morea, Vin de table, Red...	1 10
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2 15
Morea, Vin de table, White	1 11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2 0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
,, 1895 (two crown)	5 8
,, 1890 (Princes)...	7 0
,, 1887 (Royal)	7 8

SOLE IMPORTERS
TH. VAFIADIS & Co.
117-125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon January 12 via Karachi with a cargo of bulkoil.

The steamer Rochdale, 2377 tons, Captain C. W. McMullan arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Portsaid 13th January with ballast.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamers Devanha, 7785 tons, Captain W. R. F. Heskey sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola 510 tons, Captain G. Elton will sail to-day for Basreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and 9 cabin and 160 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barjora 1908 tons, Captain J Cammack will sail to-day for Basreh via Gulf ports and Karachi with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Homayun 4154 tons, Captain T. L. Malony arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jedah, 15th January with a general cargo specie and 807 pilgrims.

The B. I. S. N. Co's, Steamer Dwarka 759 tons, Captain H. Munley arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Capri, 2680 tons, Captain D. A. Amerzhoja arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Hongkong 10th January with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Bassano, 2762 tons Capain J. Boxhall, sailed on Wednesday for Hull via Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer..Capt R A Nugeato.....R N Flagship
H M S Alert ....Comdr H O Somerville .....Sloop
H M S Sphinx..... ...Comdr Geo J Todd .....Spl Ser St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 29.

Arcadia .....3513 Barcham..... .....T M & Co
Barj ra.....1 03 Cammack ....M M & Co
Bed ie .....1613 Fisher.....Jeddah...Arab Str
Behrein .....1402 Grant .....Arab steamers Ld
Canara .....3,883 Phillips ....M M & Co
Columbia.....344 Bond ....American Yacht
Delta.....1730 Mattia.....Shanghai ...12-2.....
P & O S N Co
Imani .....2979.....Pember.... ..K N & Co
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....Turkish G Boat
Monaffar.....250 Nacoda ....Persian Govt
Patiala .....1929 Warrington..... .....M M & Co
Rydal Hall.....139 Gray.....K Nixon & Co
Saranac.....8464 Gray..... .....Standard Oil Co
Skerries .....2702 Angus ....R N Co
Sutherland.....2377 Goostaff ....The Bombay Co
Thanthia.....33.3 Robertson ....M M & Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda ....Nacoda
Ula .....3435 Kedslie ....M M & Co
Waigrift.....2842 Coltor ....Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JAN. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Zoroaster	2390	Wickham			T M & Co
B Colabs	2892	Robertson			M M & Co
D22 Clan Macfarlan	3093	Rodges	Tuticorin	30-1	Finlay & Co
G Hoseiei	993	Richardson	NF	NF	B P S NCo
H Praesident	2056	Schutt	A Strantes & Co		
K Kamakura Maru	3728	Hori			N Y Kaisha
M Saigon Maru	3311	Yamaguchi	Kobe &c		O S Kaisha
N Ellaline	2131	Newton	1-2		Antwerp W & A G & Co
N Lindulo	2188	Cookson			M M & Co
O Clan Lindsay	2,199	Scott	Dunkirk	31-1	W & A G & Co
P Benin	3788	Cole	NF	5-2	E D Sassoon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Rabenfels	2892	Steinert	Karachi	3-2	W & A G & Co
2 Castalia	1086	Mitchell			Liverpool W & A Graham & Co
4 Errington Court	2781	Jones			Antwerp J Mackintosh
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chersch	Trieste	1-2	A Lloyd
8 City of Sparta	3497	McGregor			K Nixon & Co
12&13 China	4160	Tocque	London		P & O Co
16 Kola	510	Elton	Basreh		M M & Co M W D D
Lawos	1817	Boon	Mauritius		D Kandwara H W P D
Indravati	513	Ismail			Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
29	Dwarka	Maley	Karachi, Jan. 27
	Capri	Amerzoja	H'kong, Jan. 10
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon, Jan. 12
	Roendale	McMullen	P'said, Jan. 13
	Homayun	Moloney	Jeddah, Jan. 15

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Haranasan Maru	Nagatsan	Kobe, etc.
	Merton Hall	Field	Liverpool, etc.
	Weissenfels	Betten	Rangoon, etc.
	Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai, etc.
	Bassano	Boxhal	Hull, etc.

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, Elton for Busreh, etc.
,, Barjora, Cammack for Busreh, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Minich for Jedah.
,, Amatonga for Liverpool, etc.
,, Rabenfels for Karachi.
,, Beme for Rangoon.
,, Salsette (to arrive) for Aden.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Glasgow," left Port Said outward bound on the 28th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay daylight on the 7th proximo.

The Anchor Line steamer "Circassia," Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 27th instant.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg.....	5 0 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 12 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
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PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 30th Jan., 1913.

IMPERIAL MIGRATION.

One of the most striking features of the last decade has been the development of the Imperial policy, which has resulted in a bond of union between the various parts of the British Empire such as history had never before witnessed. Evidences of this union are continually being manifested, and there is every likelihood that the next few years will witness even greater developments. In the past the Home Government did not sufficiently realise that the Colonies formed a corporate part of the Empire, and sought only to obtain her own ends. The colonies were equally at fault in that they did not set the true value upon their relation to the Mother country. But the day for such misunderstanding is past, and while we cannot expect that all questions relating to the two can be settled in a common council, the events of recent years have shown that a great deal more is possible than our fathers dreamed of. The problem of defence has called forth a display of loyalty from the Colonies that some had been tempted to think was non-existent and whatever may have been the fears regarding this subject, they have been effectually set at rest by the contributions to the navy made by the colonies. But there is another problem which has been greatly emphasised of late, that though chiefly concerned with the colonies, is of such importance to the Empire, that it will require far more serious and expert attention than has yet been accorded to it. Canada and Australia are tremendous tracts of country with populations unable to cover more than a very limited area, while their value as colonies is sufficiently recognised by Japan, Germany, and other countries, as to give cause for serious thought to the Empire, as a whole. How are these great tracts of land to be populated so as to justify in the eyes of the world their right to be held by those in possession, and to make such a defence as to enable them to hold their own against an enemy? This question has constantly exercised the minds of the Governments of the Colonies but, as yet, the Home Government has been strangely lax in its efforts to assist them. One of the greatest advocates of the system of migration, within the Empire, is Sir Clement Kinloch Cooke, Chairman of the Central Emigration Board, and his recent article on this subject in the "Nineteenth Century," is one deserving the attention of British statesmen. It is true he does not touch on the problem of Indian emigration, but the circumstances connected with this country are so different from those relating to the rest of the Empire, that it is very difficult to treat it in the same way. While we recognise that there are certain features in connection with the emigration of Indians in the Empire, which necessitate separate treatment, it is certain that no scheme can be considered complete which fails to take account of the growing diffusion of the Indian peoples in the colonies of the Empire. There can be little doubt that this movement will increase and it will require the highest statesmanship to unify it with the greater migration.

Whenever there have been periods of trade depression in England, there has always been a large contingent who have turned their eyes to foreign countries in the hope of improving their condition. The numbers who have gone forth from the Homeland to seek a fortune in other climes are countless. Though the British Government has recognised the reasonableness of such a course when the Homeland held out no prospects to them, they appear to have failed entirely to look at the subject from an Imperial point of view, and to divert the stream in the direction which would strengthen rather than weaken the Empire. They have not sufficiently backed up the efforts of the colonies in this respect. Sir Clement forcibly says "What I wish to emphasise is, that for generations, owing to lack of guidance and the absence of encouragement on the part of the Home Government our surplus population, instead of passing from one portion of the Empire to another, was allowed to drift, in ever-increasing numbers to the United States of America." The great stream of emigrants to the United States has strengthened a foreign power, for it is foreign in spite of the common stock, and weakened the Empire, for there can be no doubt that had this stream been turned in the direction of the colonies, the trade of the dominions with the Homeland would have been far greater than it is, and the food-supply of the Empire more satisfactory. The problem of defence would have presented a less difficult front had all these multitudes simply transferred their forces from one part of the Empire to another rather to a country which cannot, in the nature of the case, be expected to support us in any struggle with another white power. In the last two or three Imperial Conferences this subject has been mooted, but no one would venture to say that it has met with the attention it deserves. The one pleasing feature of the replies given by the Secretary of State for the colonies, was the fact that the number of emigrants to the United States and other countries had greatly decreased while the proportion of those emigrating to the Dominions was greatly increased. At the present time about twenty per cent. go to foreign countries and the rest to the colonies. This is satisfactory as far as it goes, but the lack of population in the Dominions which only await men to open up their resources, is a grave problem which can only be solved by a more hearty co-operation on the part of the Home Government along lines which the united wisdom of the representatives of the Mother country and the Colonies can lay down.

Mr. Deakin urged in his address before the Imperial Conference, that it was necessary to provide improved agencies by which the two could work in harmony, improved means of communication a closer touch with the colonists, improved steamship service, cheap and rapid, and subsidiary education on the whole subject in the schools. A request made four years later to form a committee with representatives of all the colonies and the Motherland to deal with the subject met with scant welcome on the part of the Secretary of State on the ground that difficulties would arise if one country felt that its claims were not receiving all the support they ought to have. There are difficulties in the way, but surely it is not too much to suppose that an Imperial Board of Emigration on the lines suggested by the writer, would find ways of satisfactory working. It may be argued that the whole burden of the expense ought to be laid on the colonies which are expected to benefit by their advent. But we must not lose sight of the fact that not only should we by such assistance, be contributing to the Empire, but we are at the same time only fulfilling one of the chief duties of the State, the provision of an opportunity for the members of the State to earn a suitable livelihood. Some of this burden must fall on the Home Government, though there will be wide difference of opinion as to what extent this aid shall be granted. Every year large grants are made to the workhouses which might be much more wisely spent in assisting many of these to make a fresh start in one of the colonies. Another aspect is also dealt with somewhat fully, but space permits only a brief reference to it. The Poor Guardians have assisted many of the children of the inmates of the workhouses to Canada and Australia. It is urged that there is room for considerable improvement in respect of this. One defect in this system has been the late age at which these children have been sent. So far the colonies have not been prepared to provide the necessary funds, but it will be in this direction that the subject of migration within the Empire will require more support from the colonies. Both Motherland and Colonies will be obliged to make more sacrifices if these vast countries are to be populated and made the great food producers of the Empire. If the subject is to be dealt with as the urgency and importance of the situation demand, the committee appointed to consider it must consist of experts whose labours must be devoted entirely to the question of migration and the subjects closely allied to it.

THE RUIN OF THE RACE.

An interesting difference of opinion between a doctor and an engineer forms the subject of some good reading in the mail papers to hand last week. At a meeting of the Ethological Society Dr. Greville Macdonald declared that machinery is working the ruin of mankind, that it has produced a multitude of new diseases, destroyed all faith in high ideals and the finer things of life, lowered the life value for the multitude, caused frightful degradation of character and moral physique and fostered bad taste in nearly everything. Man invented machines, said Dr. Macdonald that he might economise in the amount of energy he had to expend in the struggle with environment and use it for things for which the transcendental side of his character yearned—self-expression, contemplation, imagination, altruistic work. It was not, therefore, surprising if most people took it for granted that the last half century's progress in machinery must be conducive to the higher evolution of man. Such an assumption was quite unwarranted, said Dr. Macdonald. And then he proceeded with his tirade. The old problem which worried the doctor was how to enable his patients to assimilate enough food to compensate for the amount of work done. The new problem is how to give their patients enough work to make their food non-poisonous. "When the body was relieved of all natural hard work, it was all the doctors could do to keep it alive. Machinery was draining the vitality, not developing it." And again, machinery has not increased the personal power of individual man. It had merely provided a new means of exploiting man by man, so that rich and poor, instead of triumphing over environment by means of machinery, were now becoming slaves to the mechanical environment. The remedy was to return to the ancient ways of our fathers.

To this attack on machinery, the head of an important engineering firm in London—whose name does not transpire—replies. To his mind Dr. Macdonald has quite confused the issues. What he is attacking is not machinery, but man's abuse of it. The crimes attributed to machinery are the crimes of men. And then he brings forward a number of arguments which the doctor will find it difficult to dispose of, says the engineer :—Machinery in itself has conferred immeasurable benefits on the human race. Modern surgery and medicine, for example, have been able to advance to their present high state of efficiency largely through the direct or indirect help of machinery. It holds an important place in the equipment of modern hospitals, particularly in the mechanical appliances of operating theatres. It has been the means of giving the surgeon his marvellously delicate instruments and the physician new and important drugs, and in producing old ones in large quantities, impossible otherwise, compounded together with mechanical precision of proportion, and prepared with superhuman cleanliness. It has also given him the motor car, the express train, and the telephone, whose speed enable him to save many lives otherwise lost. It is machinery, with its combination of colossal power and marvellous delicacy, which has made possible modern progress in science not only in providing complex apparatus, but in enabling the various forms of power, force, and energy to be mechanically applied in all kinds of experimental research. The engineer emphatically denies that machinery debases the character and points out that some of the most heroic and self-sacrificing of men are to be found among those of his own profession. Moreover it is "a peculiar quality of men who have much to do with machines that they are very keen-brained, self-reliant, and altruistic. This quality is as evident in the taxi-cab driver as in the chief engineer of a power station. Both know that they have been entrusted with a heavy responsibility. For this reason I think machinery is a stimulus to self-respect; the modern engineer, whatever his grade, is one of the most reliable units of the modern community." Each represents his own point of view and the truth perhaps is about half-way between them.

CALCUTTA HERSELF AGAIN.

We welcome a sign at last that Calcutta is beginning to take a sane point of view towards the removal of the capital, and we congratulate Mr. W. Smith, the Master of the Calcutta Trades Association on the sensible example, which he has set his fellow-citizens. It has been a long time coming, but now that it has come it is not for the citizens of the other great cities of India to cavil at the delay. Calcutta was deeply wounded in her pride, and she was not able quickly to heal her hurt. Now, after twelve months she is beginning to recover, and Mr. Smith proposing at the annual dinner of his Association the other evening, the toast of "Calcutta and its Trade" felt justified in saying that although twelve months ago they were troubled with misgivings for the future of their city, he thought he was right in saying that that dejection had to be sought for deligently to-day. Trade had not suffered, and there was no evidence of the blow Calcutta received to its prestige. That is what Calcutta was told at the time, but then she was too angry and mortified to listen. She allowed herself to be carried away by her local Press in the orgy of vilification, which it still finds it difficult entirely to relinquish. We remember, however, pointing out that while some of the trade, which had come to Calcutta as the capital must be transferred to Delhi, Calcutta as the centre of the commerce of the most productive area in India was capable of such expansion that the deficiency would easily be supplied. We are glad to see that the Master of the Trades Association now recognises this, and trust that the same sensible view will prove convincing to his colleagues, as well as to the other branches of the great mercantile community on the Hooghly. As for Calcutta's prestige, nothing can detract from that as the great European trading centre of India.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

MR. DUDLEY MYERS, who has been busy in Bombay during the last ten days or so on behalf of the European Defence Association, has been successful in his object, and very shortly this Association, which has had its origin in Calcutta, will have a branch in Bombay, as well as in Madras. We explained in another column a few days ago, the objects and the new constitution of the Association, which it is hoped will become representative of non-official Europeans throughout India. During his stay in this city Mr. Myers, by means of many personal calls, has succeeded in interesting a large number of people in the Association, and these include the leaders of the commercial community and of "the trades," as well as well-known members of the legal profession. The most prominent of these, we understand, are willing to take an active interest in the management of the new branch, and thus it should not fail for lack of influential interest at the outset. The requisition for the formation of the branch, was signed by the necessary number of 50 members, and was despatched yesterday to Calcutta by telegraph. To this a favourable reply is early anticipated, so that at a near date a meeting of the branch is expected to be held for the election of officers.

H E. THE Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta on Friday night and reaches Dacca on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the arrival being private.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

New Year Week of Murders.

BERLIN, JAN. 9.

An unusual number of murders were committed in Germany, during the first week of the New Year, and now one of very mysterious character is reported from the manorial farm of Ringonwald, which lies in a thinly-inhabited district some thirty miles east of Berlin. Two days ago about four o'clock in the morning, the hands at the farm were roused by a fire alarm, and it was found that a stack of straw in an adjoining field was burning. When the flames had been got under, the bodies of a girl about 18, and a man some four or five years older were discovered among the debris. Both had evidently met death by strangulation, the rope being still tightly drawn about the woman's neck. The bodies were much burnt, and it is supposed that the rope with which the man had been killed was consumed by fire. Among the remains of his clothes was a paper bearing the name of Klees and that of the village of Ornwig which is about ten miles distant from the farm.

The mystery has now been partially cleared up and as far as can be judged from conflicting accounts—which present great discrepancies, even though they have been dispatched from the scence of the tragedy—what happened was this. A gendarame went to the farm to make inquiries and was received by a Pole employed there as a labourer who told him that the family were absent attending the marriage of a relative. This story, he used during the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday, to put off callers of all sorts. The officer thought there was something suspicious about the man's reply and prosecuted his investigations by calling on a relation of Kahes, who lives in the neighbourhood. Here he learnt that the tale about the wedding was baseless and he at once returned to the farm. He was, however, too late for the Pole had already disappeared. The gendarme proceeded to examine the premises and found that all the cupboards and drawers had been ransacked. But in one of the bed-rooms he made a much more startling discovery for on turning the key of a large wardrobe which was locked, he disclosed two girls in a state of complete exhaustion, and half-unconscious with terror and hunger. These were daughters of Kalies, aged respectively 16 and 13 years, and as soon as they had sufficiently recovered from the effects of their dreadful experience to speak coherently, they supplied the key to the grim mystery.

STORIES OF THE CRIME.

Here, too, newspaper reports differ on essential points, but it would appear that early on Tuesday morning, the Polish labourer and three or four accomplices murdered in succession Kalies, his wife and maidservant, who was also 16 years of age. According to one account the farmer was set upon when he went to call the labourer at half-past five, and his wife was killed when she went out to look for him. Another version states that the woman was murdered in the house before the eyes of her children. Nor is it definitely as certainable from details published whether the victims were strangled with the ropes that were found round the necks of two of them, or whether these were placed on their bodies after death to suggest suicide by hanging, or for some other purpose. In fact, there is hardly a single particular on which all accounts agree. The corpse of the maidservant was found in a coach house, where she is said to have met her death. After having carried out the murders, the Pole went to the two daughters, and, flourshing a revolver in their faces, threatened them with instant death if they dared to utter a sound. He then shut them up in the wardrobe in which they were found, and in which they were confined from the time of the crime till they were discovered. It should be mentioned, however, that according to some accounts, the girls were allowed to leave the cupboard to go to bed at night, but that the outside shutters were nailed to the window-frames to prevent them from communicating with anyone.

FLIGHT OF THE MURDERER.

The Pole, whose name is not known, though he is said to have been four months on the farm, waited till evening and then placing the bodies of Herr and Frau Kalies in a trap, drove them by a circuitous route to Ringenwald, where he laid them beside the rick which he then fired. Had this trick been successful, he would presumably have disposed of the corpse of the maid in a similar manner on the following evening. He told all persons who called at the farm that his employers would return last night, which was evidently the time chosen for his own departure. How he intended to get rid of the increminating evidence of the two daughters it is difficult to imagine unless their death had been only postponed till he should have rid himself of the bodies of his other victims. Whatever his plans may have been he realised when he saw the gendarme that they had broken down and he lost no time in taking to flight. Apparently the only evidence of value as to the existence of his accomplices is the statement of the two girls that they heard four unknown voices in the house and that of a workman that he saw three strangers leave the farm early yesterday morning. The crime is believed in the neighbourhood to have been planned some time in advance. Herr Kalies was reputed to be a man of means, and, as local tax-collector and agent of the savings bank district, he was also in the habit of having considerable sums of other people's money in his house. The murder so closely resembles that committed by a farm hand near Driesen on New Year's Eve that it is impossible to suppress suspicion that it is one of the frequent examples of criminal imitativeness, and was encouraged by the perpetrator's success in avoiding arrest in that earlier instance.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

From the statements of journals in close touch with the Foreign Office it would appear that both Herr von Jagow and Herr Zimmermann declined the succession to Herr von Kiderlen-watcher on the grounds of health, and that the Ambassador at Rome was induced to modify his attitude only by the intervention of the Emperor. His appointment is spoken of as being "in contemplation," so that some questions evidentiy remain to be settled before it can be rendered perfect. The Press here sheds but little light on his character and attainments. The Foreign Office correspondent of the *Koluische Zeiting* speaks of him as a "quiet, reserved man," who "has the reputation of being a clear thinker and sharp observer," and adds, "in conversation he shows himself to be an open-minded man, with a keen eye for the realities of politics. He is reputed to have matured political judgmentz experience, and, above all to possess the good quality of not being easily taken in." Another paper of the "inspired" type states that Herr von Jagow's services in connection with the renewal of the Triple Alliance had consiberable weight in his selection. It is also mentioned in more than one quarter that Prince Bulow described him as the most competent of his younger diplomatists. According to the *Tagliche Rundschau*, the appointment of Herr von Jagow to the important position at Rome, when he was still but young in the service, and had had absolutely no diplomatic experience whatever in any of the larger capitals, had a good deal to do with bringing about the fall of the last Chancellor. The same journal states, however that Prince Bulow's dominant position in society at Rome cast a shadow on his former protege, and that there was consequently a fall of temperature in the relations of the Palazzo Caffarelli to the Villa Malta. At the time of the outbreak of the Turko-Italian war it was generally stated that Germany had been taken by surprise by that event, and one paper now declares that Herr von Jagow, the night before the departure of the Tripoli expedition, replying to an inquiry from Berlin as to whether anything of the kind was intended, telegraphed, "Absolutely out of the question." For the most part, the Press confines itself in its biographical notes to the bare resume of Herr von Jagow's meagre diplomatic record, and mentions that he comes of an old Brandenburg family, and is only remotely related to his redoubtable namesake, the Police President of Berlin.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

A very firm tone prevailed throughout the course of business on the Berlin Bourse to-day. An optimistic view of the industrial and financial outlook seems to have been the principal stimulus to speculation but the political situation in Europe was also regarded with much more confidence. In particular the Servian announcement on the Adriatic question had a good effect and the belief was likewise generally expressed that a satisfactory solution or the Adrianople difficulty would be found. Under the influence of the rise in the price of raw iron and the briskness of the coal trade mines benefited most from the general advance in quotations quite a number of them improving from 1 1-2 to 4 per cent. before the market closed.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Lokalanzeiger* learns on the best-informed quarter that about four weeks ago Russia indirectly adressed to Austria-Hungary the question whether she would be prepared to enter into negotiations for simultaneous demobilisation on the common frontier. At the time the Government of the Dual Monarchy adopted the standpoint that it could not enter into negotiations on such a matter with a foreign State but later after a renwed inquiry to a similar effect had been supported from a third side and after Russia had declared that she could not disband the men due to leave the colours on Jan. 1 (old style) so long as Austria-Hungary remained in a condition of enhanced military readiness Count Berchtold agreed to an unofficial discussion of the subject. This has taken place during the past fortnight in "an absolutely friendly form, but was terminated by a declaration by Austria-Hungary that she could not carry out demobilisation until there had been a decisive change in the European situation. The same paper adds, evidently on official authority, that the reasons for Austria's refusal are to be found in her objection to reduce her forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina and along the Servian frontier so long as King Peter's army continues to occupy regions which will not be added to his dominions after the conclusion of peace. As for the mobilisation in Galisia, that is explained as "a raising of the peace establishment and the consequent filling up of the cadret, which was decided upon a long time ago"; in fact, "a permanent measure, which there are no grounds for rescinding."

THE MOBILISATION QUESTION.

At to-day's sitting of the Reichstag, Herr Dittmann, speaking on the question of the Social Democratic interpellation regarding the shortage of goods trucks in the Ruhr district, asked to what extent this was connected with considerations relating to mobilisation. The four days' block of goods traffic on the left Rhenish railways last October coincided with the declaration of Austria-Hungary that she would resist Servia's gaining access to the Adriatic by force.

The president of the Imperial Railway Department replied that the interruption of traffic in the Ruhr district had nothing to do with the political situation either in cause or effect; also that the suspension of the left Rhenish traffic was not brought about by any cause of the sort indicated. Referring to the fears of impaired traffic facilities in time of war, from which detriment to Germany's striking power might be apprehended, or the outbreak of war, other arrangements would at once come into force and such apprehensions would consequently vanish.

MINISTRY OF THE AIR.

The German Government is considering the possibility of the creation of a new Ministry of Aerial Affairs, to deal with all problems of aeronautics and aviation. Officials in the Ministry of the Interior are busy drafting an "Aerian Navigation Transport Bill," the working of which would necessitate so vast a personnel that the formation of independent administration might be deemed necessary.

WELL-KNOWN OFFICER DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 29.

Intimation has been received of the death of Major E. M. J. Molyneux, 25th Cavalry, at Ambalia, this morning, after a brief illness from abscess of the liver.

Major Molyneux was known from one end of India to the other for his pictures, which have been exhibited at the Royal Academy. He acted last summer as head of the Imperial Service Troops.

The deceased officer leaves a host of friends to mourn his untimely death.

FATAL FALL FROM A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

A European named Martin of the firm of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., travelling in a second class compartment of the B. N. R., Bombay Mail on Sunday night, fell from the train near Gidni station. He was seen to lean out, and to overbalance. He was picked up at once but death took place very shortly after.

DERAILMENT ON THE G. I. P.

Information has been received at Bombay, that as the No. 6 up Punjab Mail was passing through Barkhera, about twenty minutes past ten on Tuesday night, the tender of the engine and four bogie carriages were derailed, necessitating the transhipment of passengers and mails. There was no injury to passengers; a temperory diversion of the line has been laid, and trains are being passed over it. The cause of the derailment is at present not known.

A Chaotung (Yunnan) correspondent writes on December 11 :—"A very large amount of the poppy has been sown in many places. Soldiers have been sent out to destroy the crop, but this is a process not at all easy at this stage. In one place near the Yangtze the people resisted the soldiers and killed one of their number. The officials state that the opium is doomed. The people are determined to take some risk for the sake of the great profit involved.

EACE STILL POSSIBLE.

POWERS AGREED AS TO FUTURE ACTION.

llies Approve Final Terms of their Note.

UMANIA RENEWS CLAIM TO SILISTRIA.

Question of the Ill-treated Moslems.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Balkan delegates in London, after a olonged conference, approved and signed the ote regarding the breaking off of negotiations, ut the date of its presentation was not fixed.

LATER.

The time of the presentation of the Note as been left to the discretion of the senior elegate. It will probably be presented to-orrow.

The delegates consider that the presentation ill end their mission in London. M. Venizelos, he Greek delegate, and most of the others will leave London this week.

The Note makes no mention of the termin-tion of the Armistice.

POWERS' LASTING UNITY.

VIENNA, JAN. 29.

The official *Fremdenblatt* says that the Tri-le Alliance and the Triple *Entente* are com-pletely agreed that in the event of Turkey's on-compliance with the Powers' Note, Turkey an in no way reckon on the support of the owers. The Powers are also fully agreed hat no isolated action shall be taken if the urkish reply is unfavourable.

TREATMENT OF MOSLEMS.

Replying to Colonel Yate in the House of ommons, with reference to a letter from the ll-India Moslem League calling attention to he reports of outrages on Mussulmans in acedonia, Sir Edward Grey said he was in-orming the League of the steps that were eing taken by the Government.

Replying to Mr. Walter Guinness and Mr. ohn Dillon, with reference to the represen-ations addressed to Bulgaria and Servia res-pecting the treatment of Moslems, Sir Edward Grey said the Bulgarian Premier had stated hat no outrages had been committed by Bulgarian regulars. Any such actions by Bulgarian bands were directly opposed to the rders issued at headquarters.

Sir Edward Grey proceeded : "It is extreme-y difficult to judge of the degree of authen-icity attaching to the allegations made In he only case in which the information that eached me was sufficiently detailed, a further ommunication is being addressed to the Go-ernment concerned, and his Majesty's Minis-er has been instructed to express the hope hat those proved guilty of excesses will be ealt with as justice demands. I am unable o say whether any other great Powers have aken similar action."

FOREIGN ADVISERS FOR TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 29.

In an interview, Mahmud Shefket Pasha, rand Vizier, said : "Foreign collaboration is ndispensable for the reform of the administra-ion, so we shall appoint foreign advisers to ll the Ministries. We shall also divide the mpire into great administrative zones, and ngage a foreign inspector for each zone.

Without waiting for the summoning of arliament, we shall enact, by *irade*, laws ermitting the working of land banks and stituting freedom of contract, with liberty to stablish joint stock companies and conclude greements for the construction of railways nd the carrying out of public works."

HOPES OF PREVENTING WAR.

Turkish Troops Not Fit to take the Offensive.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Although the presentation of the Allies' Note, to-day, will mark the definite rupture of he Conference, diplomats in London still hope hat the renewal of the war may be avoided, wing to Turkey's grave position.

Information from Constantinople indicates hat the Ottoman troops are not fit to take he offensive, and that the new Cabinet will robably be compelled to make peace terms, ot dissimilar from those proposed by Kiamil asha.

In an interview at Constantinople, Mahmud hefket Pasha said that peace was certain if urope made it possible for Turkey. He dded, "We have not come into power to defy urope, but to appeal to her conscience. We hall only draw the sword if compelled to hoose between war and the reprobation of Mahomedan opinion throughout the world."

RUMOUR OF CIVIL STRIFE.

It is rumoured in Vienna that Ahmed Abuk Pasha, with the Fourth Army Corps, is march-ing on Constantinople, to avenge the death of Nazim Pasha.

MORE WARSHIPS.

A message from Toulon says that a squadron of four battleships and cruisers, which has just returned, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to leave for the Near East at a moment's notice.

RUMANIAN UNREST.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The attitude of Rumania is again disquiet-ing. It is announced at Bukharest that her claim to the possession of Silistria has not been abandoned, and if Bulgaria does not reply de-finitely by Thursday, the Government will decide on its course of action.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Telegrams from Bukharest indicate that pub-lic opinion is forcing the Government to make larger demands from Bulgaria. Numerous meetings have been held, at which resolutions have been passed fervidly in favour of insist-ence on a large cession of territory.

RUMANIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Rumania has contracted loan for six mil-lions sterling with a German syndicate.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

One Hundred More Officers for India.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

General Bramwell Booth has decided to send out one hundred officers to reinforce the Salvation Army in India.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Wait for the Chancellor at the House.

A DAMP MEETING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 28.

Mr. Lloyd George has written regretting that he is unable to receive a Suffragette deputation. He will be glad to receive a written representation.

The Suffragettes have replied, reminding the Chancellor of his promise to see a deputa-tion, when the fate of the Bill should be decided. They say they will wait for him at the House of Commons to-night.

The Dublin Suffragettes have each been sentenced to one month's hard labour for breaking sixteen panes.

LATER.

A deputation of a score of Suffragettes applied for entrance to Parliament to see Mr. Lloyd George. On the latter declining to receive them, they refused to leave, and a collision with the police ensued.

Mrs. Drummond and several others were arrested.

Several other arrests were made afterwards for window-smashing in Whitehall.

GUERILLA WARFARE OPENING.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Thirty Suffragettes were arrested last night, when several shop windows were broken in Regent-street and Oxford-street.

Though described by prominent Suffragettes as the opening episode of the guerilla warfare, last night's demonstration was somewhat spirit-less. This was probably due to rain, and to the fact that the House of Commons rose two hours earlier than usual.

The Suffragettes wandered aimlessly about Parliament-square, the police moving them on. Spectators were few, and mostly hooligans who jostled and jeered at the women ; but the latter refused taxis and omnibuses and police protec-tion.

ATTACKED BY SEA MONSTER

Champion Swimmer's Fight for Life.

NEW YORK, JAN. 29.

A message to the *New York Herald* from Honolulu states that Kahanamoku, the Olym-pian Games swimming champion, while prac-tising for the Australian championships, was attacked by a monster Eel, which dragged the swimmer under water.

Kahanamoku had a terrible two minutes' struggle and succeeded in regaining the surface of the water. He, however, lost the first finger of his right hand, and was thoroughly exhaust-ed. Other swimmers rescued him.

It is probable that he will withdraw from the championship competition owing to his injuries.

MOTOR SHIPS.

New Company Building Large Cargo Boats.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

A company, with a capital of a million sterling, has been formed, under the chair-manship of Sir Marcus Samuel, to build motor ships.

Contracts for 6,000-ton cargo boats have already been placed.

STEAMER RAMS SAILER.

Thirty Persons Drowned in English Channel.

HAVRE, JAN. 29.

The French steamer "Phryne," from Algeria to Rouen, ran down at Cape La Hogue the German four-master "Pangani," one of the largest sailing vessels in the world.

Thirty were drowned, and four saved.

HOME RULE BILL.

Defect of the Financial Provisions.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

In the House of Lords, Lord St. Aldwyn pointed out that the financial provisions of the Home Rule Bill encouraged extravagance, and made it the interest of an Irish Government to avoid a surplus, lest it should lead to a revi-sion of financial arrangements, or even to a de-mand for a contribution from Ireland.

SUBMARINE FATALITY.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Lieut. Meryon, commanding Submarine C21, was washed from the conning-tower, while the boat was entering the Firth of Tay in a heavy sea, and was drowned.

DEATH OF BASUTO CHIEF.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The death is announced of Letsie, the paramount chief of the Basutos. He was well-known for his loyalty to British rule, especially during the Boer War, when he kept the Basutos quiet and protected British refugees.

TORONTO CITY LOAN.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Forty per cent. of the City of Toronto Loan of £1,075,000 sterling has been issued at 92 1-2.

BARON KATO.

TOKIO, JAN. 29.

Baron Kato has accepted the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. s. s. "Egypt" has shipped £550,380 of gold for India.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The death is announced of Senor Moret, a former Premier of Spain.

THE BANK OF BURMA.

Summary of Magistrate's Enquiry.

DETAILS OF COMMITTAL ORDER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 29.

The District Magistrate, Rangoon, in the course of a very lengthy order, gives his rea-sons for committing to the Sessions the accused Messrs. S. A. Mower and G. S. Clifford directors of the Bank of Burma, and R. F. Strachan, general manager, on charges of cheating.

After dealing with the evidence and the law applied to the case, his Worship summari-zed the results of the investigations. In the balance-sheet the unsecured debts were shown as six lakhs thirty-six thousand rupees and odd, whereas the real figure should be nine lakhs while the secured assets would fall by a corres-ponding amount to one crore thirteen lakhs and odd.

Dealing with the different loan accounts to the Bank, his Worship remarked, in reference to Mr. Jeehan's accounts, that they were note-worthy. Mr. Jeehan was an accountant in the Bank of Bengal on Rs 500 a month, and the correspondences in this matter left no doubt in his Worship's mind as to Mr. Strachan's know-ledge of the debtors position. His debts amounted to Rs. 57,000 roughly, and unpaid interest to the extent of Rs. 2,480 went to swell the profit and loss account.

PHANTON SECURITIES.

As to Mr. A. G. Peters, his own evidence showed he had been invited by the second accused to gamble in the Rangoon Refinery Company's shares, though the accused knew at the time Mr. Peters was unable to pay for them. The Refinery Company owed the bank twelve lakhs, forty four thousand rupees on June 30, 1911, and interest for six months, Rs. 53,575 was credited to the profit and loss account, though nothing had been paid, and though, on June 30th, in the opinion of the Liquidator or the Bank, it had no security whatever. Some of the values of various securities held by the Bank against loans and overdrafts were of a sufficiently "weird" description. One company had been defunct for some time, and two others had no market quotation, and they seemed to have been mere prospecting companies, whose only assets were mere prospecting licen-ces, which gave no rights against a third party over any given area. The latter two companies (Moolla Oils' and Irrawaddy Petroleum's) shares were held by the Bank as security to the extent of twelve and half lakhs of rupees It might be remarked, also, that, of the forty-two odd lakhs of Mower's debt, sixteen and a half were not secured, and of this unsecured sum, eight lakhs seventy thousand were cover-ed by unquoted securities, the larger propor-tion of which were shares of companies pro-moted by himself.

THE BALANCE-SHEET ENTRIES.

His Worship said the balance-sheet must give a true account of the Bank's affairs to the shareholders and the public, and it was obvious to any member of either class that a balance-sheet which omitted to mention the fact that a third of the Bank's Government paper was in the hands of another Bank as the former's security for its debt, did not give accurate information. It was queer that the auditors of the Bank had declared their strong objection to Refinery Company's debt being taken as secured, and it would seem their objections had been overcome by obtaining a letter of lien from the liquidators, assigning to the Bank all their claims on the British Burma Petroleum Co. Those claims amounted to over seventy-one thousand pounds sterling, but they were not secured to the Bank by any acknowledge-ment on the part of the British Burma Petro-leum Co., and it was clear from the telegram, dated July 6th, 1911, that the British Burma Petroleum Co. was disputing, and was intend-ing to repudiate, the greater part of its liability. It might be mentioned, this telegram was in a confidential file, which was in the personal custody of Mr. Clifford up to the 14th November, and the Company of which both were members gave up the manag-ing agency of the British Burma Petroleum Company to Mr. Williamson. In spite of that letter by Clifford to the Liquidator of the Bank, dated March 4th, 1912, the Court found the assertion that it was understood and believed by everyone concerned on July 29th 1911, that the liquidators would receive from the British Burma Petroleum Company a sum approximately Rs. 70,000. The whole document showed that, as far as Mr. Clifford went at any rate, the plea that he was a mere ignorant director, without any know-ledge of the affairs of the Bank, could hardly be accepted. It was inconceivable that Mr. Mower was ignorant of the liabilities of various companies to the bank, in view of his intimate connection with this fact that he united in his own person the functions of a managing agent to many of them, along with his directorship of the bank. It was proved that Mr. Mower had sold sixty-one of his bank shares, but his holding, his Worship under-stood, at the end was over a thousand. By degrees his wife's deposit had been withdrawn during August 1911, prematurely and without penalty, although it was a fixed deposit. The manner of the disposal of the money (seventy-five thousand rupees) showed that safety and not investment was the object of his withdrawal. The director's duty was to look through the large end of the telescope at all securities and scrutinise them most carefully. It might be that the first and third accused had only fallen victims to this incompatibility, but to his Worship's mind there was "prima facie" evidence that they were beyond this test. The question here arose, would the directors have signed the balance-sheet if the rush on the bank had not meant the ruin of their companies? Would they have allowed a valuation to be put on those securities (as had been put on) if they had not themselves been interested in them. The evidence before the Court was that all the securities had been grossly over-valued, and the circumstances indicated that the accused directors, as well as the general manager, had been well aware that this was the case, and had purposely overvalued them, that they had carried on the Bank four months longer than they were justified in doing in the hope that their main securities would rise and relieve the situation. Whether that hope was well or ill founded was not to the point ; the hope was not the asset with which the directors and the Bank managers had any-thing to do.

The charge of cheating rested on the two principal overacts—(1) the publication of the balance-sheet, and (2) the continued advertisement day after day describing the Bank as a flourishing concern and inviting deposits at higher rates of interest. There could be no doubt that those were acts of deception, subsidiary and subsequent to the issue of the balance-sheet. For the above reasons his Worship committed all the three accused to stand their trial at the Chief Court sessions on the three charges of cheating.

BOMB-MAKING MATERIALS.

Further Details of Karachi Find.

BRAHMIN ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 29.

The *Sind Gazette* writes:—Further inform-ation goes to confirm the report published yesterday of the discovery in Karachi of of materials for making a bomb.

The materials are said to consist of a tin box and some nails and other sharp missiles, and long with these, it is alleged, were found certain seditious papers.

The discovery is stated to have been made in a corner of "Doolim Garden," a private garden surrounding a Hindu temple by the side of the River Lyari on the road that leads to Magar Pir.

How the things came to be there has yet to be made known, but a man described as a Jamnagar Brahmin, who was found in occupation of the temple, and disclaimed all knowledge concerning the find, has been arrested.

THE AGRA MURDER TRIALS.

Budhoo Pardoned and Made an Approver.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 29.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day, Mr. Ryves, Government Advocate, made an appli-cation before the Chief Justice praying that Budhoo, one of the accused in the Agra Mur-der Case, might be tendered a pardon and made an approver under section 338 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to enable his evi-dence to be used for the prosecution in the coming trial in the High Court.

His Lordship granted the application, and directed the committing Magistrate to tender a pardon to Budhoo on the usual conditions.

POONA TORTURE CASE.

Amazing Methods of Honorary Magistrate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 29.

At to-day's hearing of the case of torture, in which five policemen of the District Police, and four others, are charged with extorting a confession of burglary from three ryots of Ale village in Junnar taluka, the Third-Class Honorary Magistrate of Ale was examined. In the course of his statement, witness made some startling admissions in regard to the methods employed in recording the supposed voluntary confessions of Shripathi. In reply to Khan Bahadur S. C. Davar, Public Prose-cutor, he admitted that he had asked the accused, Shripathi, questions from a letter written to him by the police sub-inspector detailing the facts of the robbery, and that accused Nos. 1 and 3 had been present during the whole of Shripathi's examination.

ELECTIONS QUESTIONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

In consequence of a complaint that a vote had not been allowed to be recorded during the election of a member to the Bengal Council from the District Boards in the Presidency Division, the Government held an enquiry, and it has now declared that there is not suffi-cient ground for the allegation, and that the election is therefore not void.

DELHI, JAN. 29.

The petition presented against the election of Raja Kushalpal Singh of Rotla to the Im-perial Legislative Council, as the representa-tive of the landholders of Agra has been con-sidered, and it is understood that a re-election will be ordered. Raja Kushalpal secured 94 votes and Lala Sukbir Singh 65 votes, but it has been held that Lala Sukbir Singh, who was a Government treasurer, was ineligible for election, and his candidature was thus irregular. Hence there will be a re-election, and the necessary orders will be issued almost immediately. It is expected that Raja Ku-shal Pal will be reelected with a substantial majority.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

During Lord Carmichael's stay in Dacca, there will be a ball at Government House, on Tuesday, February 4th. His Excellency will visit the Arts and Crafts Exhibition in the Shah Bag Gardens on the 6th February, and leave on a shooting expedition on the 10th, returning on the following Thursday. He will leave Dacca for Calcutta on the 17th, to confer with the members of the Public Services Commission. He will leave Calcutta on the 20th for Agar-tala, and Chittagong on the 23rd, arriving in Calcutta on March 1st.

A CHILDISH ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, JAN. 29.

Early this morning the medallion of King Edward in Lange Khan's garden, outside the city, which was recently unveiled by the Com-missioner, was found besmirched with ink, which was removed with some difficulty. The police, however, attach no political significance to the incident, but they are investigating the matter.

IMDIAN COMPANIES BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 29.

The Select Committee on the Companies Bill sat for the first time to-day, and they had a prolonged meeting. The Committee will take about twenty days to deal with the Bill, and their sittings will be at convenient inter-vals.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Gurrimbhoy, who is an active member of the Committee, will, however, proceed to Bombay for a while, in connection with matters affecting the Extra-dition Bill.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room : it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its great-est hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

LORD SYDENHAM'S TOUR.

Reply to Hyderabad Civic Address.

RAIL AND IRRIGATION CENTRE.

The following is his Excellency the Governor's reply to the address from the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipal Corporation:—

"Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad,—I was greatly dis-appointed that my hope of paying you a visit in 1909 could not be fulfilled, and I particularly wished to come to Hyderabad before leaving India. When I was asked to retain my office through the cold weather, I at once thought of revisiting Sind, and I am here to-day to learn your requirements and to help you as far as lies in my power.

The Province of Sind is steadily progressing, and the growth of irrigation and the construction of feeder railways, bringing a great extension of com-merce, are re-acting upon the cities and towns, rais-ing standards of living and creating new demands. This old city, once the seat of Government in Sind may not have advanced so rapidly as Karachi. Throughout the world, the enormous increase of sea-borne trade is building up the ports at a speed with which the inland cities cannot compete, and in some cases, as at Manchester, great ship canals have been made to secure contact with the sea. Tois Hyderabad cannot expect, as the mouths of the Indus do not lend themselves to navigation by large ships, and Karachi must remain the seaport of the Province. But Hyderabad can claim the dignity and the historic interest which will always attach to the old capital of Sind. It will become a great railway centre, and the fine irrigation scheme soon to be carried out will bring population and wealth to the District and add greatly to its im-portance and prosperity.

"Already the problems with which the Municipal Corporation is called upon to deal are many and pressing. In the future, your responsibilities will certainly increase, and upon your wisdom, fore-sight and public spirit the orderly progress of Hyderabad and the comfort and health of the citizens must largely depend. I am glad to have from you a statement of your present objects and of your needs.

"Your City Improvement schemes, which include the elimination of insanitary areas and the con-struction of thoroughfares admitting light and air and facilitating communication, have been strongly supported by the Commissioner. The Govern-ment of Bombay is, as you are aware, not permitted to dispose of its own land questions, and in the present case, your first-class scheme is in abeyance, because the Government of India has made de-mands for large and increasing rental charges upon the land you require. It is clear that such charges would render the scheme impossible, and it may be that they were proposed under a misconception of the facts. Government have now explained that the greater part of the area is waste land, and that it is unreasonable to base calculation of rent upon estimated values after expensive develop-ments have been made and suburban occupation has taken place. The demand is in fact one for unearned increment in an extreme form. I have great hopes, therefore, that our presentation of the case will carry the weight it deserves, and that you will be enabled to proceed with your scheme.

WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

"You seem to be dealing effectively with the vitally important question of water-supply, and I hope that you will spare no effort to complete the scheme and to maintain the works in good working order. I was unfavourably impressed last year by Mr. Musto's report on the state of your pumping plant, revealing serious mismanagement which, if undetected, would have led to a complete break-down, with grave consequences to the public health. I am quite certain that, in the future, you will ensure the provision of thoroughly com-petent and responsible supervision over the pump-ing machinery upon which the greatest interest of the citizens depends. In carrying out your water scheme, Government has helped you to the extent of Rs. 58,000 the estimated value of the charges for establishment, tools, and plant. I do not consider this illiberal, and you must remember that we do not undertake to render assistance to the extent of 50 per cent. to such schemes when a Municipality is able to finance them. If we did so we should be unable to assist in cases where sanitary projects are most urgently needed, and the local financial conditions would render them absolutely impossible without the aid of large grants.

"I understand that the drainage scheme met with strenuous opposition and that the acceptance was due entirely to the personal exertions of the President, whom I congratulate. Underground drainage is still unfamiliar in India, and I have found similar opposition in other places. I can only say that immense experience in Western countries has proved the value of this system, and that where it has been tried in India it has proved successful. I hope that the plans and estimates will shortly be prepared by the Sanitary Engineer, and I am quite sure that a marked improvement in public health will result from the completion of the scheme.

"Among minor services you draw my atten-tion to the filling up of three old tanks which are now breeding places for malaria-carry-ing mosquitoes. The Commissioner has recom-mended a grant of Rs. 20,000 in aid of this service and Government will give you this amount which has not yet been officially sanctioned.

"Your new Central Market will be a most fitting memorial to the late Rao Bahadur Dewan Navalrai, who served Government with loyalty and devotion for more than 30 years and won general regard by his self-denying character, rectitude of purpose and strenuous labours for the public good. The demands upon you for enlarged facilities of education must be increasing and I am glad to hear of your new Municipal School, and to learn that wealthy mer-chants are coming forward here, as elsewhere, with substantial assistance for important public objects.

THE OLD FORT.

"As regards the old Fort, I think that no proposal for its transfer to the Municipality has come before Government. In accordance with your wisher, we strongly urged upon the Government of India that it should no longer be used for the storage of explosi-ves, and this condition was accepted with a reserva-tion as to emergencies. I understand that the explo-sives have been removed. Recently it has been de-cided that the Fort should no longer be classed as a defence work. I have seen Forts filled up with civil buildings and I do not think that this is a good arrangement. Your Fort has historic interest and architectural importance which should be care-fully preserved, and I consider that it should remain in the hands of Government. The area is only about 30 acres and if, as I now hope, you receive the 165 acres which we are trying to obtain for you, means of expansion on a considerable scale will be in your hands.

"I can assure you that any proposals you make will be carefully be considered by Government when complete estimates are before them. For the ex-tension of the Shone Drainage system to the Civil Lines and Frere Town Quarter at Karachi, we are prepared to provide a grant of two lakhs, and you may count upon assistance when your scheme is matured, provided that you can show that the cost is beyond the resources which the city can reasonably be expected to furnish.

"As you justly say, the demands upon Municipa-lities are constantly growing, and this is not only inevitable, but it is a clear sign of general progress. It is a great satisfaction to me that Government have been able to increase the educational grant. I hope that you will make claims upon us whenever such claims can be fairly substantiated. At the same time, we look to you to increase your resour-ces, whenever this can be done without undue hardship. People who receive great advantage from the services which you are carrying out and will undertake in the future must expect to con-tribute towards the cost. You have not at present sought the revenue which a house tax would pro-vide. Such a tax is manifestly fair, and it is accepted in most Municipalities of the Presidency proper, as well as in Karachi, Sukkur and four small towns of Sind. Sukkur thus raises about Rs. 15,000 per annum and you might expect at least Rs. 50,000 from this source which would remove your financial difficulties to a great extent and enable you to meet the growing needs of your citizens in many important directions. We are all well aware that taxation is never popular but great public bodies must look to the broad inte-rests of their communities and wherever those interests are successfully promoted they can count on being regarded as benefactors. Few people really grudge small sacrifices if the results are plainly visible in improved amenities of life.

IMMUNITY FROM DISEASE.

"The immunity of Hyderabad from plague during the past ten years and absence of serious epidemics are causes of thankfulness. Government have not yet received your proposals as to the appli-cation of the compulsory clauses of the Vaccination Act; but they shall be carefully considered. Ac-quiescence in the benefits derived from vaccination is becoming general, and if the the Rules are so drawn up as to be as tender a s possible to the senti-ments the people, I have little doubt that they will quickly learn to appreciate the protection held out to them.

"You have received an extension of the electoral system and you now have a large elected majority and an elected President. I do not think that any further changes are desirable at present. I congratu-late you on the progress you have made under the Presidentship of Mr. Balchand. Seek to avoid all personal antagonisms and the waste of time and effort which they involve. Remember these two short lines which embody a great truth :—

To be a whole is to be small and weak;
"To be a part is to be great and mighty."

"Your responsibilities are heavy and increasing. Work together in full harmony and with an eye only to the good of the citizens for whom you are the Trustees. Then this interesting and historic City of Hyderabad will reap the advantages of civic Government at its best, and you will win and re-tain the confidence and esteem of your fellow men and women.

"Lady Sydenham and I thank you for your cor-dial welcome and kindly wishes. Our farewells to India must soon be said, and we shall take back to England many pleasant memories, never to be lost as long as we live, of the good people who were ready to meet us more than half way and warmly responded to our efforts for their welfare and advancement."

BENGAL REVENUE BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Coun-cil was held to-day, when it was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Lyon that the Bill to alter the Constitution of the Board of Revenue for Bengal be referred to a Select Committee.

Babu Surendranath Banerjea suggested that it was not necessary, now that they had an Executive Council, to have a Board of Reve-nue at all, and there should be the fullest justification for its continuance.

Mr. Chakravarti said that the public, even including some members of the Council, were not convinced that the retention of the Board was necessary. Two years ago it had been stated that the duties of the Board would be distributed between Commissioners of divisions and Members of the Executive Council, but now they were told that a Board of Re-venue, consisting of one member, was neces-sary. Mr. Lyon had stated at the previous meeting that correspondence on the subject had passed between the Local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State; and he asked that that correspondence might be placed on the table.

Mr. Lyon replied that this could not be done and that it had been considered necessary to have an authority to deal with revenue cases, who was to a certain extent aloof from Govern-ment, as a Member of Council could not be. The Government had arrived at the conclusion that a Board of Revenue with one member was necessary.

The resolution was carried.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JAN. 29.

The Public Services Commission met again this morning. The first witness, the Hon'ble Mr. H. L. Stephenson, Financial Secretary, Bengal Government, stated that the present system of recruitment to the Civil Service by competition had worked well. In his opinion simultaneous examination was inconsistent with the accepted principles, on which the Civil Service was based. He also objected to a separate examination. In his opinion the minimum proportion of Europeans in the higher posts should be at least five-sixths.

Mr. A. H. Cuming, District and Sessions Judge, referred only to the Judicial branch of the Service. The present method of recruit-ment he said, was doing well and he did not recommend any other method, for a consider-able proportion of the Judiciary ought to be composed of Europeans recruited in England. He was opposed to judges being appointed from the Bar.

Rai Baikunt Nath Sen, vakil, stated that the present system of recruitment by competi-tive examination in England was defective and unsatisfactory in practice and as a remedy, sug-gested the holding of simultaneous examina-tions in England and India. Regarding the Civil Service, witness said that recruitment should be made by competitive examination and not by nomination. He advocated the separation of the Executive and Judicial func-tions.

KILLED BY FALL DOWNSTAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

An inquest in connection with the death of E. C. Smith, Staff-Quartermaster-Sergeant, Fort William, who fell down the staircase on the evening of his arrival from Madras to take up the appointment, was held yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

PERSIAN GENDARMERIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 29.

There has been practically no news from Shiraz this week, but it is believed that the enlistment and arming of the gendarmerie is proceeding.

AN Allahabad message says:—Sir Charles Stewart Wilson will proceed home on six months' leave on the 15th of February. Mr. William Maxwell will presumably act for him.

"TAUTH" thus refers to Lord Sydenham, Governor of Bombay:—"He is in his sixty-fifth year, but as clear a thinker as ever he was, and a man of versatile talents for he is as good a musician and draughtsman, as he is a mathematician, soldier, engineer, administra-tor, and governor. He has always been an indefatigable worker since he passed first out of the Woolwich Academy in 1868, having filled many posts, great and small, in all of which he has been exceptionally successful. The report of the Esher Committee was practi-cally his own, but perhaps the best work he ever did was when he was Secretray of the Colonial Defence Committee from 1885 to 1892, and knocked the last nails in the coffin of an obso-lete system of permanent fortification, which was diverting money in wrong directions and was the abnegation of our sea power. Once afraid of him, the R. G. are now proud of their distinguished fellow-sapper, as well they may be, for no one has done more than Sir George Clarke to guide the corps into the right path and bring the science of military engi-neering up to the moderate date."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE MESSAGE OF ZOROASTER. I was presented lately with a remarkable little book. It is from the pen of a young Parsi, Mr. Ardesheer S. Wadya, entitled "The Message of Zoroaster." It is a performance of considerable merit, though it is not free from the crudities and juvenilities usual in a young author's first-born. On the frontispiece, there is a fine portrait of himself. He is not a vain man, I am sure. He is too proud, and has too good a conceit of himself, as may be seen from his work, to be vain. He was warned by a friend against giving it, but he is a man of determination, and gave him a reply which, to his own mind, was conclusive. While in England, he visited the house of the sage of Chelsea, and was told by the keeper that Carlyle always had before him the portrait of the person whose life he was writing, for he believ-ed that it enabled him more fully to enter into the spirit of that man's life and character. So Mr. Wadya has given a portrait of himself, in order that the reader may divine from his looks what manner of man he is. One may gather from his face that there is pride in his port and defiance in his eye, and he will find confirm-ation of the surmise in what he will read in the "Epistle Dedicatory." He deprecates criticism as vain and futile. It is often worse than use-less, he says, and if directed against his work, it will only move his scorn and disdain. "I would ask the critic's kind indulgence to let me be at peace; for, though I do not much fear the strength and skill of anyone, at any rate of my own community, I am a little afraid of myself, and would not willingly care to find myself in possession of so much ill-will as literary quarrels are apt to excite." The harmless volume is not likely to excite literary quarrels. Mr. Wadya appears to have modelled himself, in great part, after Ruskin and Carlyle. He adores his divinities with all his heart, and he affects their style and manner with the superficial success which is born of absolute devotion. He has absorbed into himself their teachings, accepting them without doubt or demur, and his style and thoughts are coloured by the productions of his masters. He will be mellowed by time, and as the exuberance of romance and imagination will be brought under the control of reason, he will be able to sift and discern with better success, and will have a more exact sense of proportion and perspective. In fine, he will emerge from the initiative stage, which is inevitable in literary youth.

ITS INTERPRETER. I HAVE said that this is a notable performance, and I will add that I have read it with deep interest. It is a work of considerable ability and promise. Mr. Wadya is devoted to his subject, as, perhaps, a Parsi alone can be, and he eagerly summons to his aid his studies in Western literature and science in support of the ethics and philosophy of his religion. In these chapters he does not treat his subject so much as he travels round about it. As becomes an ardent Zoroastrian, he is enthusiastic in praise of the noble tenets of his prophet, setting them above the central ideas pervading other religions. He takes up the Zoroastrian doctrine of dualism, and goes far afield for quotations and illustrations drawn from various sources in support of it. He boldly tackles the problem of good and evil, and he is satisfied that if its exposition in the Avesta were rightly interpreted, it need not baffle or perplex the human mind any more. He conducts his argument with remarkable spirit and skill, summoning his auxiliaries from all likely quarters in its favour. His ideas have a complete mastery over him, and he expresses them in language which is worthy of them. He commands a good style, with a distinctive note. He has imbibed from his masters a lofty conception of life, and a wither-ing scorn of shams and conventions. The work is filled with matter which has little direct bearing on the subject, but it is interesting, nevertheless, and as a revelation of self, it is a genuine human document.

SACREDNESS OF FIRE. Do you crave for spiritual grace? Receive into your heart the message of Zoroaster, as interpreted by the author. Contemplate the beams of fire with a most pious mind. The ray of light can pierce the gloom that may have gathered round even the worst of us. He is eloquent in praise of fire. The volume contains a very ingenious disquisition on the question pro-pounded by him—why do we hold fire sacred? His warm imagination and finer-tempered feeling discover in fire gracious proper-ties and marvels of symbolism, which are unknown to the gross and the sensual, and to which science and utilitarianism are perfect-ly insensible. In the sacred writings of the Parsis, fire is repeatedly called "the son of Ahura Mazda." "Why then," he asks, "need we be ashamed to acknowledge that we rever-ence, nay, worship fire? Why then should we resent, when we are called with perfect truth and propriety, Fire-worshippers?" I have always noticed that the Parsis repudiate the term, as if it implied a slur upon their religion. They imagine that it is a reflection on the strict monotheism preached by Zoroas-ter. They fear that it might brand them as a race of idolators. They maintain that they reverence fire only as a symbol. Mr. Wadya dismisses all apologetic explanations in this respect with scorn. "When we have to take recourse," says he, "to such childish equivocation in order to give, so to say, a fresh coat of rationalistic varnish to the old-fashioned faith of our fathers, so that it may not appear quite old and out-of-date, and consequently may be tolerably acceptable to our educated young men, who show an unseemly prediction for the more polished wares of Messrs. Huxley, Spencer and Haeckel—when we have to stoop to such tricks of vulgar tradesmen, it is the surest proof, if proof were needed, of the present im-potency of our religion, and the want of faith of our educated men." The Parsis may wor-ship fire as they, in a sense, worship the sun and the sea ; but if they were to go by the common denomination of fire-worshippers, it might lead to the mistake that this element was their divinity, and that it was to fire alone that they chiefly and directly addressed their prayers. Fire is held, however, to be so sacred by the orthodox Parsi, that he is shocked by its contact with impure matter, or matter which is regarded as such. Smoking, for instance, is most offensive to his sentiment. A considerable number of Parsis affect the weed now-a-days, without any attempt at concealment. But he would have been a very bold Parsi, who fifteen or twenty years ago would have dared to smoke in public

CREMATION. For the same reason, the Parsis are opposed to cremation. One of their high-priests, Dastur Darab, has quoted chapter and verse, in a recent essay on the question, to prove that the contact of fire, direct or

indirect, with a dead body, is a sin for which there is no atonement. Yet I understand that a society of dare-devil Parsis has been formed, who are pledged to cremation after death. In the beginning, I do not think [illegible] peaceful possession will be given of the [illegible] body in all cases. But the movement [illegible] to be gaining ground, and a crematorium [illegible] be set up before long. I am afraid it will afford fresh cause for strife and discord in this little community. Mr. Wadya, an avowed fire-worshipper, declares that fire either cleanses or consumes. But nothing can pollute fire itself, and it can never lose its pristine purity. Accepting this proposition, one may argue that fire will remain unpolluted even by contact with a human carcase. The learned Dastur, however, is decidedly opposed to this view, and has armed himself with yet another argument against cremation. He affirms that Parsis, like Christians and Moslems, believe in resurrection, and contends that if the body is reduced to ashes there can be no resurrection for it on the day of judgment. Therefore it is that Christians and Moslems "preserve the bodies of their dead" by burying them, and Parsis, according to him, follow a more sanitary and economical method by giving up their dead to vultures. They devour the fleshy part, but the bones are still there, and the learned divine tells us that there is a strict commandment in the Parsi scriptures to preserve them in an *astodan* "in a dried, clean and pure condition." Have all the bones of the Parsis, through all the ages, been carefully preserved? What an enormous pile they would make! Hills over hills and alps over alps would arise! And if bones are necessary for the resuscitation of the dead, why not flesh and blood and other ingredients of the human body? Or are they to live again as mere grinning skeleton? How, I wonder, will their bones be sorted, when the earth gives up her dead? Might there not be a leg too short or an arm too long? But as nothing is impossible to Divine Omnipotence, it is conceivable that the bones might be restored to their proper owners, and that the bodies would be filled out with flesh and blood. It would be irreverent to imply any limitations to the power of God, as is done in the supposition that bones, at least, are necessary to bring back the dead to life, and that they should, therefore, be most carefully preserved.

DION.

LADY HARDINGE.

WOMEN OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 29.

A largely-attended and representative meeting of the ladies of all communities was held at Government House this evening, presided over by Lady Adamson, to consider joining in the presentation of an address to Lady Hardinge by the women of India, of all communities, congratulating her on their Excellencies' escape from the recent attempted assassination at Delhi, and on the splendid example of courage that she had given to all.

Lady Adamson made a speech in the course of which she put forward the object of the meeting, and then went on to say that happily in Burma crimes of the nature committed in Delhi on the occasion of the public entry of their Excellencies, were unknown, and she was sure that nowhere in India was it more abhorred than in Burma, and the women of Burma would like to join the address with their sisters in India.

The meeting unanimously adopted the resolution to participate in the presenting of the address. which was read an would be forwarded in the manner suggested by the president.

BELGAUM MEETING.

A large meeting of Indian ladies was held at Belgaum last Monday, to thank God for the recovery of H. E. Lord Hardinge and to congratulate her Excellency upon her fortitude and exemplary firmness of mind displayed at a critical moment.

LADIES' MEETING AT THANA.

A meeting of ladies, nearly one hundred in number, was held on Sunday evening in the hall of the District Judge, Mr. J. D. Dikshit's bungalow at Thana, for the purpose of expressing horror at the attempt on the life of Lord Hardinge, and their high appreciation of the serene and unfaltering courage manifested by her Excellency Lady Hardinge under this trying ordeal. The meeting comprised European, Parsi, Hindoo and Jew ladies. Mrs. Chandrabai Gupte explained the object of the meeting in Marathi and proposed that Mrs. Dickshit take the chair, which was agreed. The address was then read in English and Marathi by Mrs. Radhabai Bhide. It was decided to send the address to Lady Sydenham on behalf of the meeting and the following committee was appointed for the collection of subscriptions which were to be from one anna upward to a rupee:—President: Mrs. Anandibai Dikshit. Members: Mrs. Satvabhamabai Kukday, Mrs. Ratanbai Moos, Miss D'Souza, Chandrabai Gupte, Yessoobai Pradhan, Mrs. Ramabai Pradhan, Mrs. Rajabai Wadhavker, Mrs. Javetbai Gangadas Mangaldhas, Miss Mary Danniel, Mrs. Saraswatibai Padhve, Mrs. Yammabai Bhagvat and Mrs. Prabhaker V. Gupte.

DANCE AT THE TOWN HALL.

The past and present civil students of the Grant Medical College gave their annual ball at the Bombay Town Hall last night. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended and the function passed off very successfully. The college professors, Lt. Col. Meyer, Col. Street, Major Gordon-Tucker, and others were also present. Mr. B. G. T. Dias and Mr. Wilfred Valladares, the honorary secretary, had made every thing pleasant for the guests. The Hall was beautifully decorated and the decorations looked at their best in the electric light. The floor was good and dancing was kept up until 2 a.m. at which hour the assembly dispersed in the best of spirits.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System. Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 11th Jan. on 945·61 miles open:—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,85,000	4,85,000	4,000	6,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	196	513	4	713
For previous 4 days of half year	1,07,000	2,69,000	2,000	378000
Total for 2 weeks	2,92,000	7,54,000	6,000	1052000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,15,229	4,75,581	2,280	6,93,090
Per mile of Ry.	228	503	2	733
Total to corresponding date	3,50,899	7,17,683	3,584	1072266

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 19,090
Do. to date .... „ 20,266

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SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW POLO CUP.

R. W. Fusiliers beat Fyzabad Gymkhana.

EXCITING FIRST GAME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 29.

The Lucknow Challenge Cup Polo Tournamen opened this afternoon in the presence of Sir James and Lady Meston, all the principal officers of the station, and a large assemblage of the Society and the general public. There are only five teams left in, after scratchings owing to unavoidable causes.

The game this afternoon was a very good one despite the disparity of scores, and it was unfortunate that, just on its conclusion, a bad accident should have occurred through Capt. Harenc's, pony coming down. The pony was killed and Capt. Harenc who had to be extricated from under the animal, escaped with a severe shaking.

The following were the teams engaged:—Royal Welsh Fusiliers, represented by Messrs. Stables, Ormerod, Thomas, and Capt. Johnson (back); and the Fyzabad Gymkhana, comprising Capts. Bradley, and Farren, Mr. Benton, and Capt. Harnc (back). The umpires were Count Tean de Madre and Major Mort, 8th Husars.

The Gymkhana team were very unfortunate in their assaults, not being able to score more goals in the first chukker. The Fusiliers, by vigorous play, forced the ball to the Gymkhana flags, where there was a check, and the ball finally went out behind. The Gymkhana bringing the ball in, Harenc ran it across to the Fusiliers' ground, whence Johnson returned it, and the Fusiliers again attacked and scored. Changing ends, the Fusiliers quickly got on the aggressive, and out of a scrimmage in front of the Gymkhana flags, a goal was signalled. Fast and level play up and down the ground followed. Score—Fusiliers two goals to love.

Second chukker:—Play soon settled down in the Gymkhana ground where the latter made an effective defence for four minutes, till a well-directed back-hander by Johnson placed the ball near the flags, and one of the forwards tapped it through.

On change of ends the Gymkhan confined the play to the Fusilier's ground. The latter had then a run to the opposite end, where their attack was repelled, and time was called with the ball in midfield. Score—Fusiliers three goals to love.

Third chukker:—The Gymkhana soon opened an attack, and secured a free hit. Harenc's shot was going wide, but was diverted to the flags by Farren, and a score signalled. Changing ends, the Fusiliers got on and made a vigorous assault in the Gymkhana end, and, after three or four repulses, a strong combination eventually secured a goal. The Gymkhana got away with the ball from a throw in, and had three runs to the flags, but out of the scrum that ensued each time the ball went out on the wrong side. Score—Fusiliers four goals to one.

Fourth chukker:—There was hard galloping play up and down the ground for three minutes. Then a long shot by Johnson from midfield put the ball well on its way to the flags, and Stables, getting on, sent it through. Changing ends, the Gymkhana had a run to the flags, but the ball was going out on the wrong side of the flags, when the Fusiliers drove it to near midfield. The Gymkhna were soon again pressing till the Fusiliers got the ball to midfield and half time was called. Score—Fusiliers five goals to one.

Fifth chukker:—Play centred in the Fusiliers' ground, till a long shot by the Gymkhana went out high over the flags. Then the Fusiliers, after bringing the ball in, ran it to the opposite end, where, after on failure, a concentrated raid got it home. Changing ends, play was all over the ground free of the flags, till a foul was given against the Fusiliers in midfield and they had to bring the ball in from behind their line. Time was soon after called. Score—Fusiliers six goals to on.

Sixth chukker:—The Fusiliers worked the ball into the Gymkhana ground, where Thomas got clean away with the ball, but failed to score. Then the Gymkhana brought the ball in, and Bradley, taking the ball on, scored with a fine long shot. the Fusiliers now were hot on the attack, and after one repulse they scored out of a melee in front of the flags, and soon were again on the attack. Out of a prolonged scrimmage in front of the flags the Gymkhana had got the ball away to midfield when time was called. Score—Fusiliers, seven goals to two.

Seventh chukker:—The Fusiliers ran the ball straight to the flags and at once scored. Changing ends the Fusiliers were again pressing in front of the Gymkhana flag and after a sustained attock they got home a good shot. Play was in both ends of the ground till the Fusiliers again got a clear opening and Stables put the ball through. Score—Fusiliers, ten goals to two.

Eighth chukker:—The ball was worked to the Fusiliers' ground, where a foul was given against them, and Harenc, taking the free hit scored with a fine long shot. The Gymkhana were again on the attack, but soon the Fusiliers got away with the ball, and, after some give-and-take play near the flags, Johnson, by a neat shot, sent the ball through the flags and Harenc, who gallopped after it to save the score, came into collision with the flagpost and his pony came down and the game was stopped when just a few seconds short of full time.

The Fusiliers thus won the game by eleven goals to three.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 29.

The following are the horses left in for tomorrow's races:—

JANUARY PLATE—5 furlongs.

Maud, 9st 7lbs; Hop-Scotch, 9st 7lbs; Fire Away, 9st 4lbs; Southern Cross, 9st; The Point, 8st 12lbs; Son-of-a-Gun, 8st 11lbs; Grecian Lady, 8st 11lbs; Circus Girl, 8st 6lbs; Moostone, 8st 4lbs.

OPEN PONY CHASE.—R. C., about 2 miles.

Late Night, 11st 3lbs; Alton, 10st 9lbs; Glory, 10st 8lbs; Cocoa, 10st 6lbs; Moira, 10st 4lbs; Dixie Lass, 9st 7lbs; Adelina, 9st.

STEWARD'S CUP.—1 mile.

Kurnell, 10st 12lbs; Nil, 9st 5lbs; Hamara, 9st 4lbs; Simson, 9st 3lbs; Monaleen II, 8st 3lbs; Bright Metal, 8st 2lbs; The Missus, 7st 13lbs; Mayfly IV, 7st 12lbs; Gracie, 6st 5lbs.

C. T. C. STEEPLECHASE.—About 3 miles.

Sea Lad, 11st 13lbs; Cairnsmore, 11st 13lbs; Coal, 11st 1lb; Metal Girl, 10st 4lbs; Chow-Chow, 9st 13lbs; Idle, 9st 10lbs; Lord D, 9st.

GREAT OUDH HANDICAP—6 furlongs.

Aga, 10 t 7lbs; Meazer, 10st; Asfundier, 9st 10lbs; Hyrim, 9st 9lbs; Rupert II, 9st 2lbs; Najmi, 8st 12lbs; Red Monk, 8st 10lbs; Ali Baba, 8st 9lbs; Prince Charlie, 7st 12lbs; Uslan, 7st 12lbs; Murmurrus, 7st 7lbs; Kashmir, 7st; Surkhab, 6st 9lbs; Denmark, 6st 7lbs.

JAHANGIRABAD PLATE—5 furlongs.

Hughie, 10st 10lbs; Beryl, 10st 3lbs; Naughty Boy, 9st 9lbs; Moonshine, 9st 3lbs; Kindly Light 9st; Cracker, 8st 10lbs; Topsail, 8st 8lbs; Village, Girl, 8st 7lbs; Lady Grey II, 8st 4lbs; Maori King, 8st 1lb; Amalgam 7st 12lbs; Puss, 7st; Regal, 6st 10lbs; Maidi, 6st 8lbs; Murmur, 6st 7lbs.

PRODUCE PLATE—5 furlongs.

Saloon, 9st 3lbs; Mubarakbakht, 9st 3lbs; Maximum, 9st 1lb; Major-General, 9st 1lb; Hard Cash, 9st 1lb; Vigour, 8st 8lbs; Wee Lad, 7st.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beauty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Question of Arbitrator's Misconduct.

APPEAL COURT'S REMARKS.

The following are extracts from the judgments of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in the appeal disposed of by them on Tuesday in the matter of Haji Ahmed Hasam, Aishabai and others vs. Isaji Tajbhai, in which Mr. K. F. Modi, assistant to the Taxing Master and the Master in Equity of the High Court, acted as umpire, and then as arbitrator on the retirement of the arbitrators, and whose action as an arbitrator was characterised as "legal misconduct." Their Lordships, in the appeal bench held that there was no such "misconduct" in the matter.

The Chief Justice said in his judgment:—"In consequence, apparently of the strong line taken by the defendants' solicitors, the plaintiff's solicitor, to avoid all disputes, gave the items of Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 26-10-0 for interest, and the award in effect allows the defendant's objections to these items. I doubt whether the admission of the adjustment account in evidence was so fatal to the rest of the defendant's case as the learned Judge thinks. It is pure speculation that it would have been used with fatal effect in re-adjusting the defendants' surcharges. No attempt was made to use it in the long inquiry into the surcharge of Rs. 5,000. I fail to see also that it would have been of any value on the steamer account items of Rs. 1,270, Rs. 70,893 and Rs. 68,251. The item of Rs. 1,270 was composed of Rs. 800 for stamp charges and Rs. 470 for transfer fee on 940 shares of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, as to which evidence must have been easily obtainable. The items of Rs. 70,893 and Rs. 68,251 were the totals of all items claimed on steamer account for two different periods, and the account for two different periods and the account brought in by the plaintiff, showing all the items included in those totals, was the subject of 222 objections resulting from inspection of the steamer account books. The item of Rs. 68,251 did not appear in the adjusted account at all, and the transfer of the objection as to the Rs. 70,893 to the steamer account inquiry, shows that it was recognised that it must, if the defendant wished, be dealt with item by item. On the defendant's steamer account objections, for the above reasons, I am of opinion that misconduct has not been committed and that the interests of justice do not require that his award should be set aside. The judgment appealed from must be reversed and the motion dismissed with costs throughout on the respondent."

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar concurred.

PROVISION FOR AFFLICTED SONS.

The case in which Bai Kulsam Bai and another (heirs of one Sheik Hosein) sued Bai Mariam Bai (wife of one Ali) to recover ownership of certain houses, was disposed of by Mr. Justice Beaman in the Bombay High Court.

This was a suit by the plaintiffs as heirs of one Sheik Hosein to recover half the property given to them by a deed executed by one Abaji in 1875. The defence was that the conveyance was merely a conveyance in form, and that the attendant circumstances showed that it was not the owner's desire to convey any beneficial interest whatever to Sheik Hosein, and even if that were so, the claim was barred by limitation.

Abaji owned one small house and one much larger house, and had two sons, named Ali and Ebrahim. The first was a lunatic and the second was a deaf and dumb. Abaji in 1875 executed two deeds of sale, by the first of which the son Ali, who was a lunatic and Abaji's brother-in-law, Sheik Hosein, were made to buy for Rs. 300 one house and by the second deed the other son Ebrahim and his mother Amina Bai were made to buy the other house for Rs. 1,000. If the first deed was genuine, it would be creating for Sheik Hosein and Ali a tenancy in common in the house. His Lordship held that the nominal vendor would not really sell the property at all to his own wife and two afflicted children. The recitals in the two deeds acknowledging receipt of money did not correspond to the facts. His Lordship also held that the object of the settler was to provide for his two unfortunate sons and to protect them both joined: one with Sheik Hosein and the second with his natural mother. It was never the intention of Abaji to give any beneficiary interest to Sheik Hosein in the property. His Lordship dismissed the suit with all costs, but directed that only one set of costs should be given to defendants as there was no need for the defendants to appear by defferent attorneys and counsel.

ALLEGATION AGAINST SUB-JUDGE.

One Purushottam Gangadhar Karve sued one Barkia bin Waghu Gaoda on a mortgage bond for sale of the mortgaged property in the Court of the Second-Class Sub-Judge, Haveli, Poona District.

In the course of the hearing, Mr. T. R. Kotwal, the Sub-Judge, was alleged by the plaintiff to have used offensive words towards the plaintiff. His pleader protested against this and said that the petitioner held a good social position, that he was an inamdar, had been formerly an officer of the Revenue Department, and had risen to the position of a Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate. The petitioner also complained to the District Judge, Poona, but the petitioner was told that no enquiry into the matter was necessary. Purushottam Gangadhar Karve came to the High Court for relief and got the proceedings in the case stayed, and also got a rule on the Judge to show cause why the case should not be transferred to some other Court.

The Sub-Judge in his explanation said that the facts had been misrepresented by the petitioner, and that he never used in Court the words imputed to him as having been addressed to the applicant.

The matter came up before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Rao, who, after hearing both sides, dischargedthe rule and allowed the case to proceed in Mr. T. R. Kotwal's Court.

THE POLICE COURTS.

TREACHER AND CO.'S CASE.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Mr. Robert Barlow, Chairman, and certain directors of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ltd., charged Mr. S. N. Gazdar, a shareholder, with defamation.

Mr. H. Campbell, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Kirke-Smith, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, and Messrs. Kanga and Nariman, pleaders, represented the accused.

Continuing his address, for the defence, Mr. Saher dealt with items of expenditure and interest in the balance-sheet, the entry of which, he said, showed an attempt on the part of the directors to mislead the shareholders. That was the first time the directors of Messrs. Treacher and Co. had deviated from the former method of keeping their accounts; and they had done so with a view to concealing the true position of the working of the Company. The directors had deliberately, intentionally and knowingly suppressed the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,000 was interest obtained on overdrafts, and had added it to the profits. They had failed to show in their accounts how they had appropriated the said Rs. 1,000 and there was no hint as to how that amount had been expended. Then, the interest on the reserve fund ought to have been debited to that fund in the balance-sheet. The expert evidence supported by Mr. Philip Tovey's uthority, was sufficient to show that it ought to have been done.

Touching the question of the rent of the premises occupied by Messrs. Treacher and Co., Mr. Saher said that it had all along been impressed on the directors, not only by the accused, but by other shareholders, including Mr. Kola, that the rent of the premises should have been debited in the Company's accounts as it was an item which the Company would have had to pay if they had had no building of their own. In the interests of the shareholders, and in order to show the true financial position of the Company the rent ought not to have been left out of the accounts. As an illustration, counsel said the Oriental Life Insurance Company debited rent in the manner stated. Two of the directors of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Messrs. Patterson Brown and Warden, were also directors of the Oriental Co., and the former was the general manager. The names of the Gresham the Sun and the Standard Life Insurance Companies, those of Messrs. Phillips and Co., the Pioneer Bank, the Colaba Land and Mill Co., and Messrs Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., were also quoted as instances of concerns whose rents were charged in their books even though the buildings they occupied belonged to themselves. So far as the balance-sheet of Messrs. Phillips and Co. was concerned, it was proved affirmatively that they owned premises at Poona and charged themselves rent for the same. Their balance-sheet was a clear one and distinctly mentioned their rent; yet their auditors were Messrs. Ferguson and Co., and they carried on a business similar to that of Messrs. Treacher and Co. So much for the practice of charging rents in India; and the evidence of Mr. Ooke they showed that it was a common, if not a universal, practice, in England.

Counsel then dealt with the Articles of Association of the firm. He said that, though Article 114 vested in the directors the authority to keep the books and accounts in the manner and matter they thought fit, they were not invested with any power to pay a dividend out of interest derived from reserve funds. If; Article 114 were read in conjunction with Article 133, it would be found that only by a special regulation by the shareholders could the directors pay a dividend out of the net profits of the Company.

Counsel next took up the points of law relating to the alleged defamation, and asked the Court whether, assuming that the accused had made the statement, he had not been privileged by the occasion; and, if privileged, whether the statement had been made in good faith. Counsel contended that the occasion was a privileged one; it was a meeting of shareholders and, as one of them, the accuseds was in duty bound to point out the discrepencies which had come to his notice. The accused had done that only after having repeatedly urged the directors to make the changes required by the shareholders, in the accounts. There was no suppression or misrepresentation of facts in what he was alleged to have said. He had said the accounts were false—not in accordance with reality; and that his statement related to the items of interest and rent. There had been no animus between the parties previously. Again, the privilege of the accused to make the statement could not be destroyed by the language he used, if he believed the statement true when making it.

Counsel here quoted authorities and instanced cases from the Indian Law Reports relating to the law of libel.

Mr. Campbell, on behalf of the prosecution, prefaced his remarks with the request that the Court would take into consideration the importance attached by the prosecution to the matter of the comparative status of the parties. Messrs. Treacher and Co. were an old established firm, and the directors were undoubtedly men who occupied prominent positions among the mercantile community of Bombay. The accused was connected with that firm by being the holder of a single share. It was not known whether he followed any profession; but that he possessed considerable means was evident from the fact that he had four members of the Bar to defend him. That fact was of importance when the Court considered expenses after conviction.

Coming to the question of defamation, counsel said that at the meeting the accused had been in a violent mood and his conduct had been most unjustificable. That could be proved from the evidence of the directors. Mr. Richardson, who had no axe to grind in the matter, had described the accused's speech as insulting. Mr. Warden had deposed that the accused had threatened to take them to the High Court, and had repeatedly told the directors that the accounts were false, and they knew it.

Witness also said that the accused had made an exhibition of himself. Mr. Cursetji had borne evidence to the fact that the accused had been excited, impulsive and disobedient to the chair. His conduct subsequent to the meeting had also not been satisfactory. In the solicitor's notice served on the directors, was the most unfair and improper allegation made that the prosecution in the Magistrate's Court was a counterblast to the accused's threat that he would go to the High Court. The prosecution had been devoid of any vindictiveness and every opportunity had been given the accused to tender an apology, which he had consistently refused to do. The defence were contending that the accounts were absolutely false and that the directors knew of it, and counsel hoped that taking out of consideration for the other shareholders, the matter would be thoroughly threshed out. The accused's statement was an unwarrantable one and the public attention had been drawn to it. Therefore Counsel submitted that a severe penalty should visit the accused, considering his peculiarity and the position of the defamed gentleman.

In his written statement the accused had denied having made the defamatory statement imputed to him. That statement, counsel said, was absolutely false and no witness had been called to support it. The directors were represented to be hoodwinking the shareholders, and that had been told them to their faces at the meeting. Accused had not spoken in good faith, for "in good faith" within the meaning of the Penal Code was "with due care and attention." It had not been proved that he had exercised due care and attention before making the statement.

Counsel next dealt with the expert evidence of Mr. F. L. McAffee and Mr. A. C. Rice. He said that they had pledged themselves to utterly unfair statements and their evidence could not be relied upon. Both he and Mr. Rice had had no authority except themselves, to support various opinions expressed by them.

Counsel in detail then touched upon the questions of interest on securities and rent and contended that there was nothing in the accounts that showed them to be false regarding those items.

In the endCounsel submitted that the accused had not exercised the slightest care in making his allegation; he had not read the Articles of Association and the previous accounts of the firm nor had he taken expert evidence. Counsel asked that a severe sentence should be inflicted on the accused and that the accounts of Messrs. Treacher and Co. should be pronounced as being far from false and dishonest.

Judgment will be delivered on the 4th of February.

TRAMWAY PASSENGER'S GRIEVANCE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. G. E. Metcalfe, Marine Surveyor, appeared to answer the charge of evading payment of the legal fare for travelling in a tram car, on the 9th December.

Mr. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the Tramway Company, to prosecute, while Mr. Metcalfe appeared in person and pleaded not guilty.

His Worship said that, as he knew Mr. Metcalfe personally, it would be advisable for him to transfer the case to some other Magistrate's Court.

Mr. Vicaji said that, so far as the prosecution were concerned, they had implicit confidence in, and did not object to the case being tried by his Worship.

The Magistrate transferred the case to the Court of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, who tried it in the afternoon.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad proceeded with the hearing of the charge.

Mr. Metcalfe, on being asked if he wished to state his case, read the statement which he wished to put in. In the statement it was stated that it was in the interests of the public, more especially the poor and, therefore, inarticulate section that he had purposely caused himself to be proceeded against by the Bombay Tramway Company. As a proof of his "bona fides" in making this assertion, he would ask his Honour to note that he had asked the editors of newspapers to send their reporters to the Court.

He has frequently had heard it said by responsible and thinking people that the Bombay Tramway Company served the public badly in a number of ways, causing much unnecessary inconvenience and annoyance. The matter for which, as a protest in public, he had caused the Tramway Company to take these proceedings against him, was that of transferring from one car to another. He had personal knowledge that frequently, and he was told, almost invariably it happened that when a car with passangers to transfer arrived at a place of transfer and stopped close to the car standing there, into which they should transfer, that car immediately started off, leaving behind all the transfer passangers, irrespective of whether there was room in the car or not, thus obliging these passangers to wait, perhaps, ten minutes for the next car. With this procedure repeated three times, which was thinkable, in a run that should normally take half an hour, it was obvious that the time might be doubled and half an hour be lost, and there was no doubt that a large amount of the time of the travelling public was thus wasted and without in any way benefitting anybody. He, of course, supposed that to run such a service efficiently the cars must waste no time, but in the time of the horse-cars what he had described did not occur. Indeed, if when a car were approaching a transfer place, an on-going car were seen to start, the whistle used to be blown in the approaching car and the on-going one then stopped until the transfer passengers got in. He knew that in this connection the Tramway Company would probably argue that traffic conditions had changed since the time of the horse-cars, but against that he understood that, commonly, in the event of a dispute between a conductor and a passenger about a fare or a ticket, the procedure was to stop the car until the dispute was adjusted, as he had seen done several times. He did not find fault with this procedure, but he mentioned it to show that perhaps, after all, the time of a car was not so tremendously valuable. Mention of the horse-cars compelled the remembrance that that was a good service, and there was no reason why electrification should turn the service into a bad one. Defendant here apologised for having taken up so much of the Court's time with his preamble, and went on to the specific case which had brought him there.

On the 9th December, the occasion in question defendant travelled by tram from Green-street to Sassoon-docks. At Green-street he changed into a Grant's buildings tram, and on approaching that place saw a tram bound for Sassoon-dock standing at the stopping place opposite the gates of Arthur-bunder. The tram he was in, stopped opposite the Telegraph Office board, the front of the latter car was being thus only about thirty yards or approximately three cars' lengths from the back of the on-going car. As his car stopped the on-going one started off, leaving him behind, though there was ample room. Two English soldiers who were in his car caught the on-going one by running hard. His car stopped at 3-45 p. m., and 3-55 p. m. he continued his journey in the next Sassoon-dock car (No. 6). He thus lost exactly 10 minutes, which, however, did not happen to matter to him as he was not in a hurry. While he was waiting at the Grant's-buildings siding he decided to cause the Tramway Company to take proceedings against him so that he could make a protest in public against their failing to control transfer arrangements. In the car which took him from Green-street to Grants-buildings he took a transfer ticket No. B 327959 which he produced in Court as his proof that he was not guilty of the charge of avoiding payment of the legal tram hire. Unfortunately he had not noted the number of the car in which he had travelled from Green-street, the reason being that he had only decided on the present steps while waiting at Grants-buildings.

Mr. Metcalfe in conclusion, said that he did however plead guilty under extenuating circumstances to having refused to show his ticket, which he supposed to be a punishable offence; and he would accordingly ask his Worship to inflict a nominal fine ordering that as this case had been brought on by defendant solely in the interests of the public, the Tramway Company who were to blame, should pay all costs.

The Magistrate remarked that he was not called upon to answer the charge of not producing his ticket but of avoiding payment of his legal fare.

The witnesses for the prosecution were then examined. The evidence for the prosecution was that, when Mr. Metcalfe entered the car at Grants-buildings, the conductor of the car asked for his transfer-ticket if he had one, or in the alternative for the fare. The accused gave his name promising to send the money on to the Company's office. A letter was written to Mr. Metcalfe as he had given his name and address to the conductor. No reply was received to that letter and a man was sent, but Mr. Metcalfe would not make the payment nor would he give a reason for his refusal.

Mr. Metcalfe admitted all this, except the statement of the conductor that defendant had promised to send the money to the office as he had no money on him at the time.

The Magistrate asked the prosecuting pleader whether if the ticket produced by the accused in Court entitled him to travel between Grant's-buildings and Sassoon-dock, the prosecution could allege that he had avoided payment.

Mr. Vicaji said that even conceding that it was such a ticket, the Company could bring the charge of avoiding payment, as the accused had admitted that he refused to show the ticket.

The Magistrate pointed out that there was a separate by-law for that.

Mr. Vicaji rejoined that the by-law relating to the non-production of a ticket laid down that the ticket must be produced, and that in the case of failure to do so the person was liable to pay the fare. The accused had not produced the ticket, and when called upon to make payment he had avoided doing so.

Referring to the accused's statement, Mr. Vicaji said that the accused had only sought cheap notoriety by creating an absolutely unnecessary fuss. The company understood the best interests of the public and they knew it was to their own interest to see to the convenience of the travelling public. They could not look to the interest of an individual. They could not heed every or any suggestion. The cars were all timed to arrive and start according to the time table prepared. The prosecution believed that Mr. Metcalfe had not acted in the interests of the public, but that his act was the outcome of some personal grudge that was brewing in his mind. The accused had deliberately refused to produce the ticket and avoided payment when he was called upon to make it, as the alternative, according to the regulations of the Company. He had acted in this manner in ignorance of the by-laws and regulations.

Mr. Vicaji then cited authority to show that the Court should fined an accused guilty if he pleaded guilty to a charge other than the one he had been called upon to answer.

The Magistrate will deliver judgment on February 4.

RASH MOTOR-DRIVING.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before the, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Sub-Inspector, Ragunath Narayen charged a Mahomedan chauffeur named Shaik Abdul Rehman, in the employ of one Mr. Karmali, with driving his motor-car (No. 2277) on Tuesday morning, in so rash a manner as to knock down the complainant Dhondu Malio.

Mr. Jamshed Kapadi, pleader, defended the accusd.

The complainant was a labourer employed at Messrs' Richardson and Cruddas' works. On Tuesday morning he was a going along Parel-road. There was a tram-car at the stopping station. The complainant was on the left side of the road. The accused's motor-car just then approached him in front. The driver steered the car to the right-hand side of the road, without blowing the horn, and before the complainant could move to the other side he was knocked down and sustained a cut on the his and a swelling over his right eye.

The defence was that the accused was on the correct side of the road and the horn was blown.

The Magistrate after hearing the evidence, observed that, though the prosecution evidence was not very satisfactory, one fact was certain, that the accused was on the wrong side of the road. He therefore convicted and fined him Rs. 50.

INCORRIGIBLE THIEVES.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwed, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Mahada Sonoo and Gopal Luxman, with theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 166-8.

The accused, in the absence of the complainant from his house, had stolen the ornaments, which were traced to them by the police. The accused, who had a number of previous convictions against them, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, three months of which were to be spent in solitary confinement. They were also directed to report their residence to the police for four years after their release.

COCAINE CASES.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, convicted Essoo Tukaram and Abdul Nanku, who were charged by Excise Inspector Pandit, with being in possession of three and two grains of concaine, respectively, without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. They were sentenced to undergo 21 day's rigorous imprisonment each.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 28th January to 6 a.m. on the 29th January:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	1	2
Total mortality to-day from all cases	...	96
Small-Pox	2	nil.
Cholera	1	nil.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Jan. 31.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" with the English mail of the 17th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Morrison, Mr. D.; Brown, Mr. T; Money, Mr. W. H. H.; Mitchell, Mr. C.; Wherton, Mrs. R.; Finn-Kelsey, Miss.; Bulkley, Mr. James; Mason, Mr. W.; Clitberoe, Mr. John; Anderson, Maj. A. M.; Anderson, Mrs.; Gruhu, Mrs. J.; Frith, Mr. R.; Baker, Mr. R.; Jobson, Mr. J. H.; Drummond, Mr. J. R. N.; Phelps, Miss A.; Warkes, Miss R.

GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Pinto, Dr. J. L.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Coningham, Maj. F. E.; Coningham, Mrs.; McLeod, Mr. C. C.; Baker, Maj. O. C.; Small, Mr. A. J.; Shepherd, Mrs. W. C. and Infant.; Borwicke, Miss; Wrangham Hardy, Mr. G.; Wrangham, Hardy Mrs.; Patrick, Mr. R. H.; Morrison, Mr. N. B.; Wilson, Mr. L. H. Keith; Harris, Mr. G. P.; Harris, Mrs. nurse and Infant; Cornelius, Mr. E. H.; Malcolm, Mr. G. A.; Malcolm, Mrs.; Collins, Mr. C.; Farrer, Mrs.; Williams, Mrs. St. John; Bally, Mrs.; Clarke, Miss; Watt, Mr. W. Douglas B.; Wilson, Rev. Murray; Lumsden, Mr. T.; Lumsden, Mrs.; Street, Mrs. Ashton; Street Miss; Whitehead, Mr. H.; Smith, Mrs.; Statham, Mr. H. W.; Robertson, Miss; Deacon, Mr. W.; Robson, Mr. W.; Lennie, Mr. J. C.; de Labilliere, Maj. E. G. J.; Clibborn, Mrs.; Smithers, Mr. M.; Rose, Mr. G. F.; Rose, Mrs.; Rees, Mr. S. E.; Criper, Mr. S. F.; Pears, Mr. A. G.; Buchanan, Mr. Joseph; Forge, Mr. G.; Thomson, Mr. C.; Bagalzette Miss S. J.; Stracey, Miss H.; Palyblank, Mr. J.; Macfarlane, Mr. R. M.; Schoo, Mr.; Peterson, Mr.; Peterson, Mrs.; Toris, Mr.; Sassoon, Mr. D.; Sassoon, Mrs. and native servant.; De Carters, Baron; Leysen, Mr. P.; Perin, Mr. C. P.; Warry, Mr. F. L.; Welsh, Capt. J. J.; Welsh, Mrs.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Zalecki, Mr. N.; Best, Hon. Saml; Singh, Mr. Ram

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Quisada, Mr. Ernesto; De Chapeanrough, Mr. C.; Lacaita, Mr. C.; Lacaita, Mrs. Maid

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Roberts, Mr. Owen; Kerr, Mrs.; Davison, Mrs. and Infant; Melville, Mrs. Alan

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Culley, Mr. S.; Shrew, Mr. F. W.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

Forty-Twa Medal.

This week the competition down for decision was for the Wimbledon Cup, but this has been postponed in order to play off the final for the "Forty-Twa Medal. The finalists, Cherry, Clapham Payne and Marshall met on Wednesday morning to play off the first round, condition being by medal play under handicap. Cherry and Payne both returned nett scores of 41 and therefore tie for the lead. Marshall and Clapham returned 48 and 47 respectively. Payne was playing a very steady game but spoilt his card with a seven to the second hole otherwise he got all the rest in four or five strokes each. Cherry started with two fives. The next three holes cost him six strokes each and he was thirty-eight for seven holes. He got a three at the eight and a five at the last. Results:—

	Score.	H'cap.	Result.
T. A. Payne	43	—2	41
J. A. Cherry	46	—5	41
A. L. Clapham	51	—4	47
T. Marshall	50	—2	48

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 29.

The following are the betting and weights for the Civil Service Cup:—6 to 4 against Maud (10-7); 7 to 1 Hopscotch (9-7); 10 to 1 Circus Girl (8-0); 7 to 1 Gillieflower (7-4); 12 to 1 Grecian Lady (6-10); 12 to 1 Son of a Gun (7-5); 8 to 1 Ruminant (7-13); 10 to 1 Bit, and Fashion (8-5); 12 to 1 Moonray (7-2); 16 to 1 against Hilda (6-5); 10 to 1 De-Von (8-4); 30 to 1 Coin (7-7); 30 to 1 Fireway (7-0).

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

At the annual meeting of the Caledonian Society to-night it was stated that a sum of Rs. 31,446 now stood to the credit of the Society. The number of life members was now 161, an increase of seven, and of ordinary members 400, an increase of 58 during the year. The sum of 4,058 had been expended in relief.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.
PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists

ICILMA HAIR POWDER

NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

This really dry shampoo—guaranteed to contain only pure harmless powders—is splendid for cleansing the hair when dull, dusty or greasy. Simply apply a little at night and thoroughly brush out in the morning. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

STEREO-PRISM BINOCULARS

"MIRACLE" ×12
"TOURIST" ×8

Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,

LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY

Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling cases.

Rs. 135. Rs. 75.

ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL OPERA GLASSES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, etc., AT LOWEST PRICES.

CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7 Hornby Row,
Opp. Govt. Telegraph Office,
Fort, BOMBAY.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ARE YOU BUYING A MOTOR CAR ?

IT WILL PAY YOU TO PUT THE MATTER IN OUR HANDS. WE CAN SAVE YOU *MONEY*. AN ENQUIRY WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

CALL OR WRITE:
THE ORIENT MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC Co.,
53, Apollo Street,
[Tele. "LATEST."] Fort, BOMBAY.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING, of London & Bristol, can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Indian Companies' Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused with the deepest interest the very able speeches telegraped to you, made by the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clarke and the Hon'ble Sir Armstrong on the Indian Companies' Bill and I shall deem it a great favour if you will allow me space to draw attention at this stage to two or three points reffered to in the speech of the latter honourable gentleman.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clarke's speech, I am quite sure, will be received with the greatest appreciation by the investing public and shareholders, because it foreshadows that there is certainly room for safeguarding the interests of such illeterate investing public and shareholders at present times. I have always read with the greatest respect from time to time the speeches of the Hon'ble Sir C H. Armstrong, made on different occasions, because in such speeches one always finds something suggestive and of importance. However, it falls to-day to my humble lot to differ from some views expressed by Sir C. Armstrong Sir Charles, while admitting that the legislation in question should be on the lines of the recent English Legislation by which I take it, he means English Companies' Consolidation Act—and I should surely have expected him to advance for the good of the general public some strong reasons whereby he prefers to have some of the most important provisions of the Consolidation Act omitted from the Indian Companies' Bill.

The Hon'ble gentleman thinks that an advisory committee would not really help a liquidator who may be striving to do his best for the creditors and shareholders and that competent liquidators would not act under such committees and he thinks that in case any material restrictions of this kind are placed on liquidators, the same would probably in practice be very prejudicial.

I dare say the gentleman has very valid reasons for forming such opinion, but the public at large would have been at this stage very pleased to know his reasons on the point.

It may be that some people do not like the name "Advisory Committee" because liquidators are supposed to be omniscient creatures, but I think those who have suggested the Advisory Committee, have used wrong phraseology for what they require by "Committee of Inspection." On reference to the English Acts we find that the committee of inspection has been found to be absolutely necessary not only under the old Acts but even under the recent enactments. In England where the authority of the liquidators of the companies is curbed by the Board of Trade, the committee of inspection has been found to be absolutely necessary for the good of those who are interested in the winding up of companies. Under the Companies Winding-up Act, of 1890, wide powers are conferred upon the committee of inspection and the appointment of such a committee is made compulsory; and it is only that where no such committee is appointed that any acts or things which are required to be done or performed by the committee are to be done by the Board of Trade. The Companies' Consolidation Act, of 1908, has repeated the provision relating to the committee of inspection, and no sales of securities and investments are carried out under the directions of such committee of inspection. Even in the latest Indian enactment, viz:—Presidency Town Insolvency Act 3 of 1909, the Legislature has, by Sections 88 and 89 of the said Act, provided for the committee of inspection, for the purpose of superintending the administration of the insolvents property by the Official Assignee and the committee is given powers of control over the proceedings of the official Assignee as may be prescribed; and the various high courts have framed rules in the shape of the constitution of such committees of inspection. In practice, such committees of inspection rather than being a hindrance in the way of the official assignee in realisation of the Insolvents estates have proved most beneficial in the interests of the creditors of the insolvent's estate. I think the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been foremost in pointing out and protesting against the omission of the clause as to the committee of inspection from the present Bill and the views of the said body have been endorsed, not only by the various associations of this presidency but from other provinces as well. One would therefore expect very strong and valid reasons being adduced before either ommitting from the Indian Companies Bill, "Committee of Inspection" or deviating from the English Companies Consolidation Act of 1908. Since the said Act has come into force and since the Insolvency Act of 1909 has come into force, not a single instance has come forward which might tend to show that a committee of inspection either in England since the Companies Winding-up Act of 1890 or of the Consolidation Act or Indian Insolvency Act of 1909, wherein the restrictions of the committee of inspection may have been in practice prejudicial but on the other hand, in cases where either there have been no such committees or where such committees have been ornamental (committees in name), the actual working has shown such omission has worked prejudicially in the interests of the general body of creditors and shareholders. The Bill in question being before the Select Committee, I fully trust this matter will receive the most serious consideration of the honourable members and a safety-valve for the benefit of the unfortunate creditors and shareholders will be secured to them by the new legislation.

The second thing of importance which attracts one's attention is about the Depositors' Protection Clause. If the company by its working has been able enough to secure depositors, surely other depositors would at a time, when a company may be in need, come forward to advance any monies to such a company, provided the company is working on business principles; but that ought not to deprive the creditors from their prior rights, or to wash the same away in particular when a company goes to secure a subsequent creditor to the prejudice of a prior creditor, who has all through remained under the delusion of the solvency of the company, whom he has advanced monies. It is therefore fair that such prior creditor should either know that the company is going to create an incumbrance or he should be placed in a position of having his claim repaid to him in case he does not desire to remain under such disability in which case the company can well secure a larger loan than it proposes to take at that stage. Such protection clause is very necessary in the Bill of the ordinary companies as it is in the banking companies.

At present we see in Bombay that whereas formerly the the mills and mill companies for local industries used to get cheap money from the bazar, from the depositors, since the few glaring failurers of the Bombay and Ahmedabad Mills even such Mills and companies are supposed to be working honestly have not been in a position to get cheap moneys from the market. In fact, the depositors have deserted such companies and they have turned their eyes towards banking companies which are coming into great rapidity with agency clauses in their articles which Sir Armstrong thinkes most prejudicial.

The second result of this has been that not getting the monies on credit from the depositors and creditors such mills and companies have found it necessary to have all their properties and liquid assets being pledge with such banks and the banks have probably taken the control of such mills and Companies for securing such loans. The companies have to pay apart from heavy rate of interest to the bank also commissions on goods waile it is taken out, which remains hypotheticated with the Banks, and whenever any sales are to be affected, it is to be taken out of the custody of the mortgages in possession. If, therefore, a depositors' safety clause would be inserted, both in the ordinary Companies Bill and also in Banking Companies Bill, the companies instead of going to such banks and having to pay heavy rates of interests and commissions to the banks and gratuities to the the bank's cashiers and bank's managers for securing loans from the banks, will directly once more get from the depositors such loans as they require provided one creditor does not get preference to the prejudice of the other creditor.

The only one small point on which I shall like to draw the attention of your readers is the exclusion that is sought in cases of filling the balance sheets of the private companies. If the promoters of such companies instead of keeping the unlimited liabilities over their own shoulders want to have their liabilities limited, there seems to be no reason why they should have separate provisions for themselves.

Individual firms are getting loans on their own credit, because they have not limited their own liabilities but from that it does not follow that those who do not desire to keep liabilities over their own shoulders should be exempted from showing to the public the state of their own affairs, in particular when they desire the public to feed and finance their concerns.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

January 28th.

The Ferry Steamers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I suggest to Messrs. Killick-Nixon and Company that they should now arrange the service of excursion steamers between Bombay and the nearest sea-port islands on Saturdays and Sundays for the benefit of clerks and businessmen who, on account of constant worry of work, are anxious to enjoy the cool breeze of those places. If the company will make such an arrangement, it will certainly be a great boon to them.—Yours, etc.,

ANANDRAO MANGESH.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 29.

An isolated fall of rain is reported from Satna. Elsewhere the weather has been dry, but cloud persists over the central parts of the country.

Forecast:—No rain of any importance.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th January 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess except at Sirsa and Delhi; the minimum is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extrem southern districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature has risen but is still in defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the northern districts of Rajputana. Minimum temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is generally in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night in the southern and extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been rainless and is likely to continue so generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and induced to 32F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 29th January, 1913, was 30·057 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 1 a. m. (local time.) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 83deg. F. will be 14 inchs and this will be higher or lower by 0.1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 37 feet, it wil be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different correction have been applied.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM SUGARCANE.

(Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1910-11, the area under sugarcane in Assam represents some 1·8 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.)

Character of the season.—The crop suffered at the beginning from heavy rain fall and some damage was caused by high floods in Goalpara, Kamrup and Sibsagar: but on the whole the season was favourable.

The area planted.—The total normal area under sugarcane in the Province now stands at 36,900 acres. The actual area planted this year is 38,260 acres against 34,200 acres in the preliminary forecast and 34,700 acres in 1911-12. The increase is due largely to the revision of area made by the Deputy Commissioner of Lakhimpur and also to the extension of cultivation in other districts. There has, on the other hand, been slight decreases of area in Sylhet, Kamrup and Nowgong. Harvesting took place generally at the normal time.

Outturn.—District Officers' estimates of outturn average 102 per cent. of a normal yield. The outturn has been estimated to be over normal in Darrang and Sibsagar, and a normal crop is estimated in Cachar, Sylhet and Lakhimpur: in the remaining districts the estimate is from 60 to 95 per cent.

Taking 17 cwts. of gur. per acre as the normal yield for the province, the estimate of the total outturn, on the basis of District Officers' estimates of 102 per cent. comes to 662,400 cwts. against 560,400 cwts. in 1911-12, or about 18 pe cent. more than the last year.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 26.

The Government of India having sanctioned an extension of service for 18 months to Col. Drake-Brockmans, the Professors of the Medical College and others of the Medical Department held a garden party in his honour to which a large number of invitations were issued. Among those present included Major Minchier, First Assistant Resident Mr. and Mrs. Graves-Law, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Warner, Captain Mumtaz Zard-ud-dowla, Nawab Nizamat Jang, Nawab Hakin-ud-dowla, Nawab Zul Kadr Jung, and a host of others. The function was an enjoyable one; and as such, a success to the promoters.

About a forthnight ago, Moulvi Ensif-ud-din the Subadar of Gulbarga, proceeded to Madras for the benefit of his health. News received the other day shows that on his return journey through Moulvi died suddenly at a railway station, from heart failure.

As a temporary measure, Raja Inder Karan, First Talukdar of Gulburga, has taken charge of the office of Subadar.

Mr. A. H. Stevens, on the 1st proximo, hands over charge of his office as Secretary and Commissioner of the Hyderabad Municipality, with which he has been identified for the better part of a quarter of a century. This office in future will be held by two persons who will be designated Joint Secretaries. Mr. G. M. Warner and Dr. Abdul Ghani have been nominated.

Private stills in Sarsonagar having been stopped, H. H. the Nizam's Government has granted compensation to the estates of Nawab Sir Kurshid Jah and Sir Asman Jah. The latter will receive Rs. 7,800 annually and the former Rs. 2,700. The liquors locally sold are now manufactured at Narayangula, where Kallalo have been allowed to put up their own stills. Just recently the duty nas been raised and vendors get five gallonsof country liquor, second sort, for Rs. 16. This represents Rs. 6 to the manufacturer and Rs. 10 to Government as duty.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The barometer of relative strength in Dreadnoughts as between Great Britain and Germany is being "tapped" a good deal at present in view of of the armoured ship programme for 1913-14 being in course of preparation. The First Lord's unequivocal statement that the policy of the Admiralty is to develop a 60 per cent superiority over Germany on ships of the Dreadnought type, and that as pre-Dreadnoughts gradually decline in relative fighting value our ratio of new construction will have to rise above the 60 per cent. standard, was made before the addition of two ships to the German Fleet Law. For each additional ship laid down under the German amended programme Mr. Churchill's scheme provides for laying down two, which means that our total will now have to be 57 by 1920 instead of 53, which, as mtters stood when the First Lord introduced the Estimates for 1912-13, would have assured a 60 per cent. margin over Germany for the next six years.

At present the completed British and German Dreadnoughts number 22 and 13 respectively, which gives us a superiority of 61.5 per cent. A year hence, on the basis of Mr. Churchill's forecast, the completed totals will be 30 British and 19 German ships a margin in our favour of 57.9 per cent., and in the spring of 1915—the danger period—our superiority will have declined to 47.8 per cent. on completed totals of 34 and 23. The barometer will thereafter commence to rise in successive years to 50, 53.6, and 56. 7 per cent. of superiority; then in 1919 (still pre-supposing adherence to Mr. Churchill's statement of British shipbuilding) the margin will drop to 54·6 per cent., and in 1920 will stand at 57 per cent. Moreover, we have at present, with a 60 per cent. Dreadnought superiority, 64 effective pre-Dreadnoughts to Germany's 26, whereas in 1920, with a probable 57 per cent. margin of strength in Dreadnoughts we shall have only 11 effective pre-Dreadnoughts to Germany's seven—a margin which should be considered in conjuction with Mr. Churchill's statement that as our pre-Dreadnought superiority declines the ratio of Dreadnought strength should exceed 60 per cent.

The first half of the year 1913 will witness the formation of half-a-dozen new squadrons and flotillas. A commencement was made in mail week with the composition of the Sixth Battle Squadron at the Nore by the commissioning of the Vengeance, and practical effect was shortly to have been given to the revival of a cruiser squadron in the Mediterranean, the formation of an eightship cruiser squadron at Queenstown for the training of boys, the basing of a number of battleships and cruisers in Milford Haven, and the establishing of additional destroyer and submarine flotillas in Scottish waters. With the return of the Third Battle Squadron from temporary service in the Mediterranean, the Fourth Battle Squadron will be dispatched to Gibraltar, whose last state, commercially and socially, under the redistribution of fleets has been reduced to one of naval loneliness. The pendulum of naval activity which is controlled at the Admiralty was expected to swing this winter in favour of "the Rock" regaining some of its former prestige as the gateway of the Mediterranean and a pivot around which fleets and squadrons constantly revolved, but for some months past its status has only been that of a repairing base. On the other hand, Malta has unexpectedly enjoyed quite a big slice of naval favour, due to the presence in the Mediterranean of the eight King Edwards.

Many naval men interested in the future of marine motors are carefully watching the progress of the new destroyer Hardy. This vessel is one of the first British destroyers to be fitted with the Diesel oil engine for propulsion. Submarines have, of course, been driven by this means for a long time. In the Hardy the Diesel engines are combined with turbines to secure engine-room efficiency. To obtain the highest speed the boats are built for, the turbines have to be switched on, but when cruising speed only is required the costly turbines will have a rest, and the Diesels be brought into play. This combination has the effect of increasing the dead weight carried by the vessel; but the Diesel gives compensation for this in cruising times by a great fuel and labour economy and an increased radius of action. Whether the combination is only an exeperument remains to be seen, but it can be said in favour of its continuation that, after all, the life of a boat when actually under way is more largely spent in cruising than in running at full speed. The full speed is a war speed, as a rule, and should be as great as possible for such an occasion; but the cruising economy is certainly attractive when so little is sacrificed in full speed to attain it. The Hardy is designed for a speed of 32 knots, but contract speeds are nearly always exceeded in these times of bonuses to the builders, when that desirable end is achieved. The oil engines are placed at the forward end of the shafts carrying the turbines.

One is much afraid that a body of men who at one time were held in general esteem are in danger of becoming a common laughing stock. One refers to the war correspondents, many of whom are filling periodical literature with an account of the hardships they lately endured, the way they were treated and the difficulties which were put in their way while endeavouring to carry out their duties in the recent campaign. War correspondents can hardly expect to be exactly popular, but in these days, at any rate, they are regarded as a necessary evil. Fortunately, too, for them, many have by tact, by a pleasant spirit of "camaraderie," and by a conception of duty which did not ignore military exigencies, made themselves widely known in the Service as desirable additions to the strength of any field force. This race of men, however, though more than one still exists, appears to be dying out, to be replaced by a type of individual who considers that the title of "war correspondent" should ensure that his comfort should be a matter of prime concern to the army that he is accredited to, and whose ignorance concerning all that appertains to war is abysmal. When to this undesirable outlook is added the fact that correspondents have increased in number so as to constitute a small army themselves, and that cinematograph operators and photographers have now also to be reckoned with, small wonder that both the Japanese and the Bulgarians have taken care to put a stop to wear, from a military point of view, was nothing else than a scandal, or that every soldier in Europe is rejoicing that they have done so.

Lest any so called "war correspondent" should consider himself agrieved let him turn to the current issue of "The Nineteenth Century" and read there an article by Mr. E. N. Bennett himself one of an older type of writers on war. What is here hinted at Mr. Bennett, vouches for, at the same time giving chapter and verse from his recent experiences with the Turkish army. His hope that the Turks will not derive their idea of a foreign "gentleman" wholly from the conduct and manners of some of their journalist guests will be widely re-echoed, while his story of one of these gentry who on his own showing received every kind of courtesy from the Turkish officers, and requited their hospitality by publishing a full and detailed description of the Tenadalda defences, including the number of the troops, the emplacement of the guns, the position of the reserves, and so on, is symptomatic of many of them. Let us assume however, in all charity, that this individual was merely prompted by that stupendous ignorance of everything to do with warfare that results in all desirable information being at once given away at our own autumn manœuvres.

Major G. W. Redway, whose literary energy is astonishing contributes on this subject a long article to an evening paper, wherein he declares, without, however, offering any real substantiation for the assertion, that there is audible a persistent and vehement cry for commissions from the ranks. By these he does not mean such appointments as quartermaster and others, which satisfy to some extent the demands for higher promotion of the more ambitious "ranker," but the commission as second-lieutinant, with all the possibilities attaching to the possession of that rank. Major Redway seems to incline to the opinion that the man who seeks his commission from the ranks has no real connection with the professional "ranker," but that in the majority of cases he is the son of a retired officer who has fallen upon evils. One is inclined to agree with Major Redway, but to seriously question whether there is anything approaching an agitation for commissions for the class of recruit who joins the Regular Army the by medium of the Recruiting Sergeant. These know well enough that it will be for them a matter of extreme difficulty to exist among their brother officers, and Major Redway seems further to suggest that even were such men prepared to make the attempt they have not the sense of self-sacrifice which induces the man of the bona-fide officer class to relieve his life work without regard to material profit.

HIGH COURT—JAN. 30.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposals.

43-12, 955.11 Bicknell, B D Contractor vs J K Irani, Mulla

4-13, 1-13 Payne and Co Andrew Yule and Co vs AB Dubash Pestonji

44-12, 685.11 Ardeshir, J E Saklatvala vs Sadanand Ramkrishna, Bicknell

49.12, 12.12 Mehta, Gethibai vs Gomtibai, Hiralal

51.12, 167.06 Wadia, Keshowji Poonja vs Lalji Nansi Ladha, Ardeshir

52.12 Mulji, Manilal Nagindas vs Sarcopchand Lakhmichand, Jamsetji

39.12, 998.08 S A Tyabji, Wasudew Krishnaya vs Narayandas Kanji, Little

54.12, 561.11 Vachha, Shridhan Gopinath vs Dhanoomal Kana Ram, Mulla

57-12, 725-12, Subnis, Abdulabhoy Hassanali vs Khatri Ismail Tyab, Unwala

60-12, 6-12 Ardeshir, Harakhbai widow vs Jamnabai widow, Shroff

62-12, 636-11 Edjelow, Shivnarayan Purbhulal vs Sada Pana a firm, Jamsetji.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

657-12 Ardeshir Bai Jaiji vs Bai Sonabai Jehangir.

676-12 Tyabji Messrs Mulji Bros and Jamnabai vs M A Nabob and Co. Shroff.

1041-12 Chitnis—Balkrishna Pandurang Parelkar vs. Nilkant Kanoba Pandit and others—Subnis.

1248.12 Kanga, Sirdar Nowroji Padumji vs Putlibai, Nadirshaw.

Testamentary Suits.

25-12, F P Pavri, Esmail Noor Mahomed vs Murada Ratansey Nadirshaw

26-12 D J Mantri, Dwarkabai widow vs Bablibai alias Saraswatibai, Smetham

27-12 Tyabji, Jalam Chhedlal vs Maykolal Kanyalal, Vachha

28-12 Manecklal, Haji Rajah Haji M vs Fatubibi alias Fatuma, Mulla

30-12 Mulji, Karsondas Dayaldas vs Girdhar Kalidas, Smetham

17-12 Little, Vallabhdas Rowji vs Khimji Keshowjil Tybejee

Long Cause.

812.10 Mulla, Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Chitnis

453.12 Dastur, Meghji Hirji vs Hameraj Hirji, Motichand.

641-11 M B Chothia—Hormusji Framji Manecksha vs W B Panthaky—Edg G W and Co.

287-11 Edg W and Co—Bai Mani widow vs Virjiwandas Dhanji—Bicknecr.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

1092-12 Motichand and D. Sitaram Manohar vs Piraji "Malojji" Patile.

Long Causes.

922.11 Payne, Shivnarayen Baksiram vs Lois Dreyfus a firm, Bhaishanker

1272.12 Bhaishanker, Sunderji Damodhar vs Bai Dahi widow, Pestonji.

857.12 Chitnis, Ahmed Jamal vs Dossab Umrigar, Mulla.

333.12 Ardeshir, Thakersey Teja vs Lakhamsey Napu Malvi

527.12 Edgelow, G W and Co vs Bai Kesserbai widow Payne and Co.

340.10 Little and Co, E A Carrim vs Abdul Kayum, E Mulji and K

989.12 G H Dalal, Hakim Abdul Suban vs Memon Aziz Husein Zudah and S

850.05 Raghowaya N and Co, Jagonath vs Rajaram Madhowrao Mori and another, Kanga and S

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Short Cautes.

1152-12 Ardeshir Megji Motechand vs Nathuram Channiram and others.

Long Causes.

835-12 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar vs Jacob Ibrahim Sayani Dubash and P.

747-10 Mulji K and C, Manilal Jeshanglal vs Virchand Jaychand, Surajmal and Co.

242-12 Mulla and M Peohcomal Bros vs Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla Jamshedji R and D.

615.12 Vachha and Co, Michael de Como Lobo vs The Kathiawar Ahmedabad Bank Ld, Tyabji D and Co.

126.12 Edgelow G W and Co. The Ahmedabad Astody Mills Co Ld vs Kulachand Virchand and another, Hiralal and Co

332.11 Mirza and M, Manishanker K Joshi vs Shiriarji Rustomji Mistry surajmal and Co

580.12 Jamshedji R and D, Anandrao Razunath vs Mya Mahomed Haji Jan Payne and Co

811-12 Molvi H M and R Messrs. Badridas Hamandas vs Messrs. Jairam Shamji.

812-12 Malvi H M and R Hamukhrai Amulakhchand vs. Jairam Shamji

351-11 Judah and S, Veerji Jeowa vs Nilkanthrao Lakmon Powar, Jamsetjee R and D.

1235-12 Patell and Ex, Mesorbai vs Jamsetji Pestonji Bomonji Jijibhoy and others, Vachha and Co, Patell and Co.

366-12 M B Chothia, Bai Najamai vs Ardeshir Shapurji Narielwalia and others, Saroff D and D, M B Chothia.

224-12 Shroff D and D, Framji Pallonji Talati vs Messrs R D Cooper and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1159-12 Nadirshaw and D, Alli Saheb Kazi Hassan and another vs Dwarkadas Gordhandas and another, C P D Cunha.

648-12 C P De Cunha, Shugwandas Nagindas vs Ali Saheb Kazi Kassam and another, Nadi Nadirshaw and D.

273-10 Bhaishanker K and G, Shriman Goswami Tikayet Shri 108 Shri Gaverdhanlalji Girdharji Maharaj, vs Kanji Mowji Darvedi and others, Edgelow G W and C.

82-12 Ragh N and W, Dayabhai Tapidas vs The Presidency Mills, Payne and Co.

1190-11 Hiralal and Co, Hari Buan Lupnes v Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darooshanawalla Pestonji R K and Co.

614-12 Shamrao M and H., Haji Mahomed Haji Bakar vs Harichand Ramji Mayakar and others, In person.

1007-12 Jehangir M and S, Hajirbai widow and another vs Sarabai widow and others, Nanu B and Co.

1032-12 Sabnis and G. Shantaram Atmaram Sabnis and another vs Laxman Krishna Kelkar and another, Juddah and S., C P D Cunha.

1046-12 Patell and E, Dinnath Bhasker Mantri and others vs Janardhan Govind Mantri and others Tyabji D & Co, Jamsetji R and D.

951-12 Juddah and O, Bai Gangabai widow vs Dhana Pachania and others, N M Cama.

992-12 Bhimji and Co, John Joseph Dasilva vs Joseph Manoel De Silva. Daphtary F and D.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay 30th January, 1913.

31. Duties—Captain E. P. Cudlip R. A. having return from duty in connection with 6th (Poona) Divisional Manoeuvre's, re-assumes the duties of Adjt. B. V. A. from to-day's date.

32. Lecture will be given by the Adjutant at the Head Quarters on Thursday 30th instant at 7 p.m.

Subject:—Practice Seawards 1912-13.

33. Competition—The Hill Memorial Competition will be fired on the G. I. P Ry. Vol. bills Range at Ghat Koper on Sunday next 2nd February.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m. and Colaba at 6-30 a.m.

30. Parades.—Monday 3rd February No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahalaxmi at 2 p. m. to carry out Instructional practice of one Series per company from the two 6-inch B.L.C. Guns

Members are requested to use their utmost endeavours to attend this parades.

Dress.—Khaki with Helmets.

29. Parades.—Saturday 1st February 1913. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5-15 p.m. for 6-inch B.L.C. and 10-inch H.P. Gun Drill.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-30 p. m. and Church Gate at 4-55 p. m.

Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress.—Khaki with Helmets.

E.E. Company—The first series of all night manning will take place from Monday the 27th January to Saturday the 1st of February inclusive.

All members should endeavour to attend these parades.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. each evening.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

C. & B. ENGLISH SOUPS

30 Varieties — All Delicious

Economical. Made in a Minute

The Cuisine of one of the finest chefs in the world available for your table.

By Royal Appointment

Crosse & Blackwell Guarantee these Soups to be made under ideal conditions, as are all their table delicacies.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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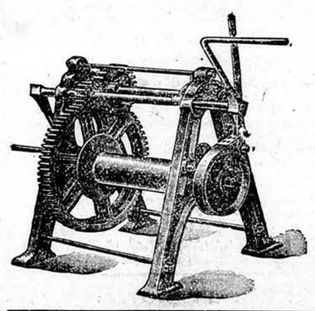

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